

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

ELECTION AMUSEMENT
IT IS HIGHLY ENTERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC TO HEAR THE PROPHETIC UTTERANCES OF SECOND-RATE POLITICIANS UPON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION. EACH OF THEM ASSUMES A LOOK OF SUPERNATURAL WISDOM AND SOLEMNLY DECLARES: "WE WILL HAVE A WALKOVER." IN MOST CASES THESE UTTERANCES ARE FOR BOLSTERING UP SELF-CONFIDENCE TO QUIET THE FEAR WHICH AN ELECTION GIVES TO OLD CANDIDATES. AS A MATTER OF FACT THEY KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS AS THEY DO OF THE HAPPENINGS IN MARS.

AUG. 9, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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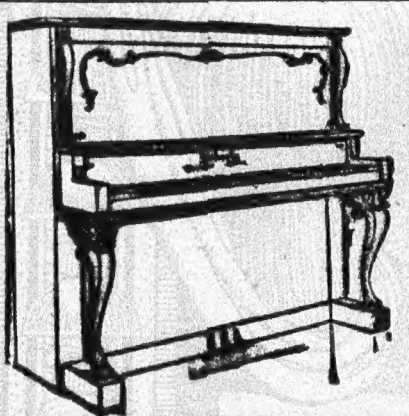
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U.S. RAILWAY STATISTICS

On June 30, of this year, there was a total single-track mileage of 240,438.84 miles in the United States, an increase of 3,604.77 miles over the corresponding mileage at the close of last year. Returns were rendered for 240,830.75 miles of line operated, including 10,357.19 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered 65,992,158 square miles. This mileage was thus classified: Single track, 240,830.75 miles; second track, 21,658.74; third track, 2,206.39; fourth track, 1,488.78; yard track and sidings, 85,581.83. These figures indicate an increase of 9,451.35 miles over corresponding returns for 1909 in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which increase 3,205.30 miles, or 34.04 per cent., represent yard track and sidings. The number of railways for which mileage will be included in the report is 2,196. In addition, 301 switching and terminal companies reporting to the commission, showing a total mileage owned on June 30, 1910, of 3,884.62 miles, were assigned as main track and 2,270.41 as yard track and sidings. During the year railway companies owning 8,614 miles of line were reorganized, merged, or consolidated.

Mr. John Adair, manager of the Home Bank branch in Fernie, B.C., has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of the bank at Winnipeg and supervisor of its Western branches. Mr. Adair has been connected with the Home bank for five years, having been manager at Cannington, Walkerville and Fernie successively. His appointment to Winnipeg returns Mr. Adair to a field of past experience gained in a connection extending over twelve years with the Bank of Commerce. Before coming to the Home bank Mr. Adair filled an important official post in the Winnipeg office of the Bank of Commerce.

A company capitalized at \$8,000,000 has been formed in London for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in Alaska.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV.

August 9, 1911

Number 2

How the Postal Department is Robbed by the Politicians

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The corridors near the House of Commons post office have been obstructed all this week by heaps of mail bags containing campaign literature which is being sent out by both political parties to the electors throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Teams have been at work almost continuously hauling the mail bags away and extra clerks have been employed to handle the rush of business. Business, however, is hardly the proper word, for all this huge quantity of mail is being carried by the post office department free of charge. This is done under the regulation that permits members of parliament to send and receive mail free when at Ottawa, by placing their initials upon the envelopes when mailing letters and parcels, and by having letters addressed to them at the House of Commons or the Senate, where two fully equipped post offices are maintained. This privilege, if not abused, is a very proper one, for members of Parliament are called upon to write a great many letters on the business of the country, and if they had to buy stamps the expense would be considerable and sometimes the letters of their constituents would go unanswered.

Stationery is also supplied at the public expense, and a sum has been provided for next session to pay for a corps of young lady stenographers to write letters and address envelopes for members who have hitherto had to do all this themselves or pay for the work out of their indemnities. Members of Parliament also avail themselves of the free use of the mails to send copies of

their own speeches to their constituents, and this leads to a great deal of time in the House of Commons which might have been devoted to business being taken up by long speeches which have already been made by someone else.

Campaign literature and political pamphlets are also permitted to be sent through the mails free and in this respect the franking privilege has undoubtedly been abused by members of both political parties.

Pure Case of Graft

On the occasion of the provincial elections in Nova Scotia two months ago a large quantity of pamphlets were printed in that province, sent to Ottawa by freight and express, and there franked with the initials of certain M.P.'s, thereby defrauding the country of the postage which rightly should have been paid by the politicians of Nova Scotia.

Many readers of The Guide received, no doubt, some weeks ago, copies of the reciprocity speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Clifford Sifton and other members of Parliament, and more recently pamphlets published by the Canadian National League, and by the Liberal and Conservative parties, setting forth the reasons why they should support this or that party in the coming election. All this was carried through the mails at the expense of the public, and most, if not all of it, in envelopes which were also paid for with government money.

Franking Privilege Extended

When Parliament was dissolved on Saturday last nearly everyone was

Appeal to Regina Electors

R. Fletcher, the Farmers' Candidate, addresses the Regina Constituency electors as follows:

To the Electors of the Regina Dominion Constituency. Gentlemen:—In appealing to you for your support as an independent farmer candidate for the federal constituency of Regina in the Dominion House I hereby pledge myself in the most voluntary way possible to support to the utmost of my ability, if elected, the platform of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, December last, in its entirety, including the principle of Direct Legislation, and to further the interests of agriculture in every proper and legitimate way, and further that having been in close contact with the labor problem in the past, we believe our sympathies are broad enough to include every reasonable and legitimate claim of the laboring man in common with ourselves, and if I have the honor of representing you in the House of Commons, I will contend for the above principles to my uttermost, and if at any time I find that I cannot conscientiously support these, I will resign my seat, and if at any time a petition be given to me signed by 25 per cent. of the electors asking my resignation, I will give it. Our motto is "A square deal to all and special privilege to none."

(Signed)

R. FLETCHER.

Strassburg, Sask.

HELLO !!

Mr. New Comer to Western Canada

We Bid You Welcome

You have come to the place of greatest opportunity—the land of richest soil. There is a fortune for you in your farm—if you till it properly.

That is where we help you—we place at your disposal the combined knowledge of nearly a score of men, every one the greatest living practical authority on some phase of farming in Western Canada.

We back up the work of these men by personal instruction and advice especially adapted to your particular needs.

Best of all you study our course and receive our help without leaving your farm or spending a single hour which could be profitably engaged in farm work.

The school is on a sound financial basis and its abundant resources and the high standing of its shareholders and directors assure the student that he will receive the service for which he subscribes.

The school can give you scores of testimonials from satisfied students throughout Western Canada.

You are losing money every day you put off securing this service. Besides, there are some distinct advantages in the way of terms if you enroll now.

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The school has excellent record for success achieved.

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Wm. Hawkins, Principal

taken by surprise, and a large quantity of literature still remained at the offices of both parties in Ottawa. There being no Parliament any longer there were no M.P.'s with the right to frank mail, and it looked as if the post office surplus would be swelled. The government side might have sent out their mail under the franks of Ministers, but this would have laid them open to criticism, and on Tuesday, after one of the slowest days the House of Commons post office had since the House met last November, the postmaster-general issued instructions that the franks should be recognized till Saturday, August 5. Initials made with a rubber stamp are permitted, and for the past four days a small army of clerks has been employed by both parties addressing and filling envelopes and stamping on franks. If they can complete their work by Saturday, every man on the voters list will receive several packages of mail, all carried at the public expense. If they cannot get through by Saturday, the time will probably be extended.

When we talk about the Initiative and Referendum we hear a lot about the great labor and expense which would be involved in printing and sending out ballots. But that is another story.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATED

The Farmers' Party convention for the Regina Dominion constituency was held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium at 1.30, August 2. The advisability of running a farmer candidate independent of both political parties was the subject under discussion. R. M. Douglas, Strassburg, was elected chairman. A large attendance from all parts of the constituency showed the feeling of the farmers in relation to the two political parties as at present constituted. There was absolutely unanimous denunciation of the wholesale sacrifice of farmers' interests by both political parties to organized capital.

The following resolution, moved by R. Fletcher, Lake Centre, seconded by Angus Grant, Lumsden, was passed unanimously: "We hereby express our opinion that the time has now come when we farmers should draw together and unite our forces upon securing the demands of the farmers at Ottawa, in 1910, so that we may become a political force in this constituency, and further, that in order to accomplish our object we select a farmer as our representative in Parliament who will more closely represent the great agricultural interest of this great province, as it is the basic industry. And further, we believe that our interests would be best served, and our representative, if elected, would best represent us by being elected by the free, independent electors of this constituency, independent of and apart from either of the present political parties."

It was further moved by B. W. Greenfield, seconded by M. DeRinzy, "That we form a league of men that will promise to vote and support only an independent candidate to support the platform of the Ottawa delegation of 1910." Carried unanimously.

The following executive was appointed: President, M. DeRinzy, Sunset; vice-president, R. Fletcher, Lake Centre; secretary-treasurer, D. Ross, Strassburg; Messrs. J. A. Smith, Pengarth; A. T. R. Daniels, Bethune; A. Grant, Lumsden; B. W. Greenfield, Stoneycroft; J. Robinson, Merton; H. H. Keyes, Pense; H. Bate, Belle Plain; R. E. Tegart, Rouleau; A. E. Cutler, Rouleau; R. Cooper, Tregarva; J. Cornish, Wascana; W. Styan, Pengarth, and A. Colven, Disley.

The nomination of a candidate followed, and Mr. Richard Fletcher, a well known farmer of the Strassburg district, was selected. His short address following his acceptance of the nomination was an admirable fighting speech. It was received enthusiastically by the farmers who have taken this matter in hand, and mean to put it through to a finish. Substantial subscriptions to the campaign fund were given by those present, and Mr. Fletcher goes to the fight realizing that he has the backing of the great mass of the farmers in the Regina constituency.

The executive committee meets tonight to perfect details of organization, and the farmers' campaign will soon be in full swing. Announcements of meet-

ings throughout the country will be made at once.

DAVID ROSS,
Sec.-Treas. Executive Com.
Regina, Sask., Aug. 2, 1911.

MR. ROSS WANTS EXPLANATION

I have never suggested that the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should name can-

didates for an election whatever. I have never suggested that they should endorse nor have any connection whatever with any scheme for securing the election of farmers to parliament. Therefore, I am surprised at the following in The Guide of July 26, in the Saskatchewan section, under the heading:

"The Political Situation"

"We had a call the other day from Mr. David Ross, of Strassburg, secretary of the provisional committee of the Western party, when the political situation was fully discussed between this gentleman and a member of the executive. Mr. Ross is very enthusiastic, and is determined to go ahead. Whether he is right in his views or not is a matter of opinion, but at this juncture the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association deem it inadvisable to proceed to name candidates for any election without the mandate of the annual convention. Signed, J. L. Middleton, Asst. Sec'y."

I do not understand why the executive should authorize the publication of the statement that they deem it inadvisable to proceed to name candidates for any election without the mandate of the annual convention when they were not asked to take such a step.

DAVID ROSS.
Strassburg, Sask.

NEW RAILWAY PROBABLE

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company is believed to be contemplating an in-

vasion of Canada for the purpose of placing itself in a position to handle some of the big increase in traffic going between the two countries as a result of the possible Canadian reciprocity agreement. This is reported to be the object of a trip now being made to the northwest by A. J. Earling, president of the St. Paul road, and Percy Rockefeller, one of the directors. Mr. Earling has

been away from his office for more than a week, and although his representatives decline to disclose his whereabouts or the purpose of his trip, it is understood that he and Mr. Rockefeller are inspecting a possible route from Fargo, N.D., to Winnipeg. This route would require an extension 160 miles long of the branch from Ortonville, Minn., to Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION IN HAITI

Port au Prince, Aug. 2.—The revolution in Haiti has triumphed. President Simon fled the capital today, and took refuge on board a Haitian cruiser, formerly the yacht American. With him are his wife and children and a number of followers. The 17 Decembre, the cruiser, lies in the harbor tonight, and it is believed Simon is awaiting the arrival of a foreign merchantman, on which he can take passage for St. Thomas, D.W.I., or Jamaica. On all sides the capital is invested by followers of Gen. Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety, and there is no general disorder. Tonight numerous shots were heard, but these are believed to have been fired only in celebration of the overthrow of the Simon administration. Foreign interests are believed to be secure. None of the foreign warships have landed blue-jackets. The departure of the aged president was not without disorder, however, for as he was embarking at the

A UNIQUE TRIP

Superior, Wis., Aug. 4.—Travelling around the world with a dog team for a wager of \$10,000, William Brown, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has arrived in Superior, having completed all of the trip except the distance between here and Newfoundland. According to the terms of the wager, which was made with a sporting club of St. John's, Brown must go around the world with a dog team in five years. He left there on Christmas day, 1906, and expects to cover the distance in time to win his wager. His team consists of five dogs and a wolf.

GOOD SHOWING

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first four months of the fiscal year shows the following: The income for the four months was \$40,309,171, an increase of \$4,753,732, as compared with last year. For July the increase was \$1,748,939. Expenditure on consolidated fund account for the four months was \$23,002,686, an increase of \$953,609 compared with last year. Expenditure on capital account for the four months was \$4,644,799, a decrease of \$1,152,538. With over \$50,000,000 of supply voted by Parliament, before the dissolution, and an expenditure so far of about \$28,000,000, the government still has about \$25,000,000 available to carry on the administration until the new parliament meets in October. The public debt on July 31 was \$327,181,427, a decrease of a million and a half, as compared with the same date last year.

SURE WIND-RAISER

The ship had lain becalmed in a tropical sea for three days. Not a breath of air stirred the mirror-like surface of the sea, and the sails hung limp from the yards like drapery carved from marble.

The captain resolved to wait no longer for wind. He piped all hands on deck, and requested all passengers to come forward.

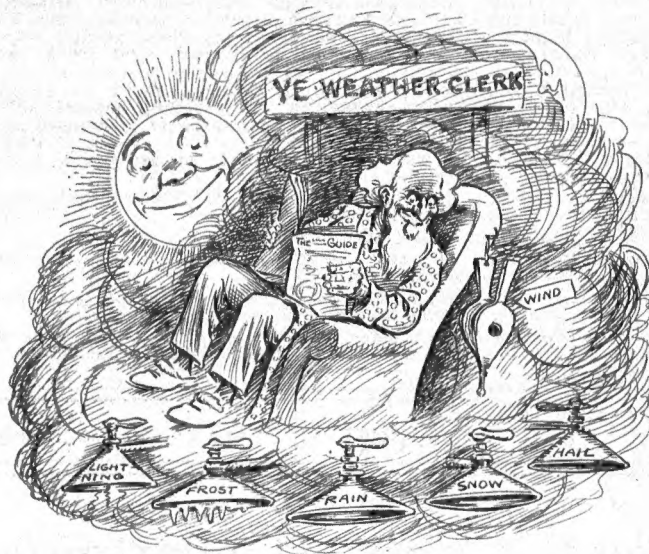
"I must ask all of you," he said, "to give me every match you have."

Wonderingly all obeyed.

The captain collected every match on the ship in this manner. Then he threw them overboard, all but one.

Then he took his pipe from his pocket and filled it with tobacco. As crew and passengers looked breathlessly on, he struck that one match—the only one aboard—and attempted to light his pipe with it.

Instantly a furious gale swept over the deck. It extinguished the match, but filled the sails, and the good ship plunged merrily forward on her course again. The sacrifice had been awful, but successful.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Keep it up, old man. You're doing first rate

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 9th, 1911

RECIPROCITY THE ISSUE

(Farmers' Weekly Sun)

Reciprocity, neat and clean, will be the issue before the public between the parties, whatever may be the issues behind the scenes. Not in a generation has an election been fought in Canada on a farmer's issue, or on any issue as clear and distinct as this. By the farmers' vote the issue will be decided.

WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS

By the statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, which are published on page 8 of this issue, both leaders agree that reciprocity is the issue of the present campaign. This agreement on the part of the leaders makes the present election more nearly a Referendum than any general election held in Canada since Confederation. If conditions were right the present election would be a real Referendum and there would be no question of party involved. But education is advancing, and we can look ahead to the time when the people of Canada will be enabled to vote upon issues alone and not upon men and parties. But with the issue before us, let us examine it. Under reciprocity the farmer stands to gain from two sources. He will get a better price for what he sells, and will be able to purchase a large number of articles at a reduction.

The Western farmer will gain very substantially by having the American market in which to sell his wheat, barley, oats and flax, as well as cattle. With such a grain crop as the present one to dispose of the free entry to the American market will mean millions of dollars to the Western farmers. Every farmer who has grain to sell, under free trade with the United States, will be able to feel the benefit of reciprocity in his own pocket.

The Western farmer will also benefit greatly by being able to bring various stock and draft horses into Canada free of duty. Under reciprocity the tariff tax will be reduced on:

Wagons, from 25 per cent. to 22½ per cent.
Plows, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Tooth and disk harrows, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Binders, from 17½ per cent. to 15 per cent.
Drills and planters, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Mowers, from 17½ per cent. to 15 per cent.
Horse rakes, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Cultivators, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Threshing machines, from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Wind stackers, baggers, etc., from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.
Hay loaders, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Potato diggers, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Fodder or feed cutters, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Grain crushers, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Fanning mills, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Hay tedders, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Field rollers, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

The reduction in duty upon all these items will mean a great saving in the farmer's annual implement bill. Of course every item should be on the free list, but even the present reduction will help a great deal. The reciprocity agreement will mean a substantial gain to the Western farmer all along the line.

NO PREFERENCE WANTED

Opponents of reciprocity are endeavoring to delude the public with the idea that the people of Great Britain are anxious to adopt Chamberlain's scheme of preferential trade within the Empire. The Canadian Century, of Montreal, the mouthpiece of Special Privilege, in its issue of July 29, under the caption, "Can We Get a Preference," publishes the following article:

"The question naturally arises, can Canada really get a preference in the British market if the Canadian people reject reciprocity? President Taft has no doubt about it. What are his reasons for thinking so? He knows that a most remarkable revolution in the sentiment on the tariff question has taken place in the United Kingdom within a few years. He knows that twelve years ago both the British political parties were wedded to free trade. He knows that six years ago half the Unionist party had become protectionists, but the other half remained staunch free-traders. He knows that now the Unionists are practically unanimous in favor of protection and imperial preference. He knows that even the Liberal government of the United Kingdom, in making a tariff agreement with Japan, provided for the possibility of the adoption of protection and imperial preference by the United Kingdom. He knows that the Unionists were winning by-elections almost everywhere until Lloyd George diverted attention from the tariff question by the popular budget and the conflict with the House of Lords. He knows that sentiment in favor of protection and preference is growing every day among the British working classes, and that the great majority of British farmers are in favor of it. He has no doubt that when the veto question is settled and shelved, either temporarily or permanently, the tariff will become the one great political topic in England. He believes that if the Unionists could go to the British electors saying, 'The Canadian people have rejected reciprocity with the United States expecting that we will give them a preference, and we intend to give it to them if you put us in office, the response would be a sweeping majority in favor of imperial preferential trade.'"

As a matter of fact the people of Great Britain have said very plainly at the last two elections that they are satisfied with their system of free trade, and have no desire to change it. The shelving of the trade question by declaring for a Referendum upon it saved the "tariff reformers" from annihilation at the last election. A large percentage of the Unionist party are free traders, and if they came into power they would not touch the trade question without a Referendum and that Referendum would result in a demand for free trade to be continued. Again, who wants a preference? The working people of Britain certainly do not want to pay more for their bread. The farmers of Canada have repeatedly declared that they will not favor any scheme to get a few cents more per bushel for their grain when that few cents is by law taken out of the pockets of the toilers of Britain. Who, then, is it in Canada that is preaching Preference? It is a protectionist propaganda, purely and simply, to stave off tariff reduction. The protectionists have no more desire to allow free entry for British goods than to allow free imports from any other country. By talking "Preference in Britain" they hope to prevent any lowering of the tariff against the United States. They know at the same time Britain has no intention of changing her present fiscal policy which has given her the commercial supremacy of the world. Then with free trade with the United States tabooed these same patriotic protectionists would protest, with equal noise, against any lowering of the tariff against British goods on the pretext that Britain was giving no return preference. Day by day it is becoming more and more apparent that "Scratch a Protectionist and you find a Protectionist."

CANADA'S MOST BONUSED INDUSTRY

Under the above title the Toronto News, the leading anti-reciprocity organ of the East, recently published a long editorial article showing that \$3,000,000 was expended by the various governments of Canada to assist the agricultural industry during the year of 1909-10. The following are extracts from this article in The News:

"The importance of the farming industry to the people of Canada is abundantly demonstrated by the fact that there is not a province in the Dominion which has not established a department of Government to promote and safeguard the interests of agriculture. From Atlantic to Pacific a veritable army of experts is engaged in assisting the farmers of the country in their efforts to grow bigger and better crops, to raise better live stock, and make more excellent butter and cheese. Experimental farms, where all manner of crops and soils are being tested for the general benefit of the agricultural community, dot the broad expanse of the Dominion. Agricultural colleges of international reputation, built and maintained by government, are open to receive the sons of the soil, intent on acquiring that knowledge which will make them more expert farmers. Societies and associations supported generously with provincial funds, exist in every county for the purpose of bringing the farmers together and encouraging them to improve the quality of their products. Problems of cold storage, the destruction of noxious weeds, the extension of markets, the spraying of fruit, drainage and a hundred and one other questions are handled by experts in the employ of the State and for the direct advantage of the farmers. In brief, between the Dominion and the provincial governments this industry is being bonused annually to the extent of several millions of dollars and there seems no limit to the extent to which the state will go to carry out its maternal policy."

"Summing up and taking the totals for the Dominion and the provinces, it is found that the people of Canada expend approximately the large sum of \$3,000,000 per annum to bonus the farming industry, and that this sum is being increased very considerably each year. That the money is well spent, and that it is paid out ungrudgingly, goes without saying. The increased productivity of the farms, the growing efficiency of the farmer, the improved quality of farm produce, the achievements of the agricultural colleges and the experimental farms, all testify to the value of the work undertaken by the various governments of the country in the interests of the farming community."

On the strength of these statements The News declares that agriculture is more heavily bonused than any other industry in Canada, and that free trade in natural products with the United States will render this expenditure useless. The News declares that no industry in Canada is receiving such "intensive and extensive treatment" from governments as this same farming industry. Without questioning the figures contained in The News, let us consider a little.

The iron and steel industry in Canada has been bonused to the extent of \$18,000,000, and another \$18,000,000 has been distributed in steamship subsidies. Land grants have been given to the railways to the value of \$200,000,000, while cash subsidies have been donated to these same railways to the extent of \$199,000,000. In addition to this our railways have been given bond guarantees to the extent of \$127,000,000. These are all direct gifts, and they do not by any means cover everything. Largess has been given with a lavish hand to nearly every industry except agriculture, and with absolutely no return to show for it. But far greater than all the above combined has been the aid given to our manufacturers, not always direct gifts, but by means of a protective tariff under shelter of which they have made extraordinary profits for the past generation. In 1893 Sir Richard Cartwright estimated that

the big manufacturing industries in Canada had received in the way of tribute under the protective tariff not less than \$1,000,000,000. Sir Richard was one of the greatest students of economics and trade matters that Canada ever produced, and if his statement at that time was correct then the manufacturers to date have taken at least \$2,000,000,000 out of the pockets of the people of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in 1894 that "under the protective tariff, for every dollar that goes into the treasury two or three dollars go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers." Thus the manufacturers of Canada today are being directly bonused to the extent of approximately \$200,000,000 annually. Yet in the face of all this evidence which cannot be contradicted, the Toronto News charges the farmers of Canada with receiving more assistance from the government than any other industry in Canada. And for this reason The News concludes that reciprocity would be a bad policy for Canada. It is interesting to note that this article in The News from which we have quoted has been put up in leaflet form, and is being circulated by the hundred thousands by an organization known as the Canadian Home Market Association. This is merely another cover under which the protected manufacturers are masquerading at the present time. It is easy to understand the attitude of the manufacturers in opposing reciprocity and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to circulate literature in favor of their campaign. Reciprocity spells the doom of protection. Ten years from the time that the reciprocity agreement is ratified the Canadian citadel of tariff protection will be levelled to the ground. To protect the manufacturers and trusts The News makes this humiliating charge against the most independent section of our population. Even the figures in The News are misleading, as the \$3,000,000 is spent in educational work and not in the way of a bonus. Again, there are the experimental farms, and the agricultural colleges to show for the money. What is there to show for the hundreds of millions poured out to the promoters of other industries. Special Privilege has been given millions annually in Canada for the past half century with no return. Now, because some attention is being paid to agriculture during the last ten years, the farmers are taunted with the charge of "bonused industry." The farmers want no bonus; they want only a square deal.

ARBITRATION TREATIES SIGNED

Last week the general arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and also between the United States and France, were signed by President Taft and by the ambassadors representing the other countries. They now await ratification by the various Parliaments. These treaties represent the greatest step towards world peace in a century. If the same spirit is maintained between nations and Germany should sign a similar treaty with Britain and America, disarmament might follow in safety. Other nations would be compelled to arbitrate and disarm. There is no reason why nations cannot arbitrate their difficulties satisfactorily if their leaders desire it. Wars are usually the result of some very unimportant incident magnified and distorted for political or selfish purposes. When private individuals quarrel and kill, the offender is hanged; when nations do likewise and slaughter by the thousands it is "noble war" in defense of the home. The civilized people of the world want peace and governments could secure it were not politics too closely allied with foreign policy. The game of nations played by a few men at the head of each takes little account of the insignificant people. The few men make the blunder, and then order out the common people to shoot each other. When men in responsible positions sincerely endeavor to secure compulsory arbitration wars will soon

be no more. All nations may well be glad at the start made by President Taft and Sir Edward Grey.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES

Opponents of reciprocity have pointed out that the ratification of the agreement will permit twelve other countries to ship their natural products into Canada without the payment of duty. This statement is true, and is due to the fact of treaties made between Great Britain and these other countries. The favored nations and the date of treaties are as follows: Argentina, 1825; Austria-Hungary, 1876; Bolivia, 1840; Columbia, 1866; Denmark, 1670; Japan, 1906; Norway, 1826; Russia, 1859; Spain, 1713; Sweden, 1826; Switzerland, 1855; Venezuela, 1825. Thus it will be seen that Canada is bound by treaties by Great Britain, in some cases centuries old. At the recent Imperial Conference in London a resolution was passed asking the British government to have these treaties terminated in so far as they affected the overseas parts of the Empire. This was as eminently fair proposal on the part of the overseas premiers. Every one of the self-governing parts of the British Empire should enjoy its own treaty-making powers. The British government will no doubt see that this new arrangement is completed as soon as possible, which will probably be in the course of a couple of years. In the meantime no harm can come to Canada through these agreements, because the farmers of Canada have long faced competition with the world in the British markets, and certainly have nothing to fear from the invasion of the home market. It has been suggested that Argentine wheat will be dumped into Canada and sold more cheaply than Canadian wheat. But Argentine is nearer to Liverpool than to Montreal, and the Liverpool prices are at least 10 cents higher than the Canadian prices, while the Argentine wheat is of inferior quality to Canadian. The Canadian farmer is second to none in the production of crops suited to the north temperate climate. The chief difficulty in the "favored nation" situation is that the lowering of the duties against these countries is automatically due to the action of Great Britain, and not to any action on the part of Canada. Great Britain realizes that Canada should enjoy her own treaty-making powers and this matter will be remedied in the shortest possible time. The "favored nation" situation has no drawbacks comparable to the vast benefits of the wider markets secured by the agreement.

THE HARVEST HELP PROBLEM

Even though an election campaign is in progress and the issue a vital one to the farmers, yet there is even a more important problem facing them. "Will I be able to get sufficient help to harvest my grain?" is the question that every farmer is anxiously asking himself. The crop is large, but is useless unless harvested; it cannot be harvested properly without the aid of 35,000 to 40,000 additional able-bodied men. As in past years the men from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario are responding to the call of the West. The railways are co-operating in every possible way by offering a \$10 fare from any point in the East to any point in the harvest fields. No doubt there will be men enough to handle the crop if they are wisely distributed. The difficulty in the past has been that the men frequently refuse to be distributed, and meander about carelessly. This, of course, is their privilege as citizens of a free country, but it creates a surplus of help in some localities and a dearth in others. The trouble frequently is that the men from the East want to go as far West as possible for their \$10. Thus, there is little difficulty in getting men at the ticket limit, while parts of Manitoba may suffer for the service of men who are looking for work further West, where the supply has already been filled. It

would be well if arrangements were made in advance as to the distribution of men and their transportation could be limited at Winnipeg to the requirements of the harvest. The harvest henceforth will tax the utmost efforts of the railways and government authorities. If this part of the work were taken hold of and assisted by the farmers' organizations it would be of value to the individual farmers as well as to the organization. With a tremendous crop to harvest the help problem will become acute in some sections of the West, and there will be an opportunity and a necessity for all the interested parties to get together and devise means to avoid trouble in the future.

ORGANIZATION WORK

The farmers cannot afford to neglect their organization, no matter how busy the season. There is no part of the prairie life that has been so productive of general good as the organization among the farmers. It has raised the general tone of agriculture and has given an impetus to improvements and reforms in all directions. The existence of the local organization in a community forms the nucleus of a movement that is felt throughout the civilized world. Even the smallest local organization may affect the trend of national affairs in most important matters. The organization in the three Prairie Provinces has grown at a remarkable rate in the past three years, but it is not half the strength it should be. Wisdom on the part of individuals will accomplish great things. No organization, no matter how strong, can be good for the country if not properly guided.

Six of the grain samplers employed by the government to collect samples from cars in the railway yards at Winnipeg have been found guilty of stealing goods from freight cars upon a large scale. The story is published in another column. This thieving has been going on for years. Is it not just possible that men of this character might be induced to change samples or otherwise manipulate them for the benefit of dealers? This, of course, could only be if there were any unscrupulous dealers.

One candidate has been nominated who subscribes fully to the Farmers' Platform. The independent electors in certain parts of the West will have an opportunity to test their strength without involving the organization. This will be of value to all thinking men, and it will show how closely party ties are binding the Western people. No one can object to independent electors acting in accordance with the dictates of their own judgment.

When our readers note on another page how the mails are loaded down with campaign rubbish, what do they think of it? Here is enough good money wasted to finance the cost of Direct Legislation in any province in Canada. If we had a parcels post system probably our members of Parliament would send their wheat to Liverpool free. It would be just as much warranted as is the sending free of the rubbish sent out by the Canadian National League.

The Canadian National League is supposedly a patriotic organization working against reciprocity. But Z. A. Lash, the financier at the head of it, takes good care that the names of the contributors to his campaign fund are kept in the dark. True patriotism should not be ashamed of daylight.

We would call the attention of our readers to an announcement on page 8 of this issue, regarding the matter of domestic servants. We have made arrangements to assist our readers in securing this help and we trust they will appreciate it. A prompt application will be necessary.

A City for the People

By JOHN F. COGGSWELL

How Edmonton administers its affairs for the Benefit of its Citizens

Legendary history has for centuries told us of Mohammed's trip to the mountain. But historians have neglected their duty in not informing us why the ancient ruler was so anxious to get into proximity with the mountain. Undoubtedly there was something highly desirable at or in that mountain, and it would have cost Mohammed too much to bring in the stuff, so he went and stayed by it.

Let us suppose that the afore-mentioned mountain was composed of coal—a highly desirable substance, you must agree—and our ancient friend wanted that coal to run the palace electric light plant—which, of course, there was none—or to pump water for the royal irrigation system. It would cost \$2.75 per ton to get the coal to Mohammed, but Mohammed could go to the coal and use it for \$1.25 per ton. If the king had use for very much coal it was obviously an excellent thing, for the royal exchequer, to go to the mountain.

That's just the proposition the officers of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, have found presented to them. Under the present arrangement it costs the city \$2.75 per ton to place coal in the bunkers of the city water and light plant. They can mine the coal within four miles of the city, and place it in the furnaces for \$1.25 per ton. So it is the intention to pick up the plant, lock, stock and barrel, and move it to the coal. A most worthy emulation of the long-passed prophet.

It's too bad that Henry George could not have seen Edmonton, for there he would have found some of his choicest doctrines flourishing—in truth, a "city for the people."

No Improvement Tax

Edmonton has a population of 30,000; is growing rapidly; its building operations are unhampered by any tax on improvements; it is surrounded by an agricultural district second to none; is a railway centre, and the natural gateway to the, as yet, practically unsettled agricultural empire in Northern Alberta; the city owns its street car, telephone, water and light systems, and has a plant for the carrying on of municipal works. That coal proposition is characteristic of the administration of the civic government.

The first thing that is impressed upon an inquiring visitor is that politics are kept out of the city's affairs. An office seeker's political affiliations are not looked into. The only question is whether or not he can deliver the goods. And public office is not considered a public graft. No subsidized councilman has entered a plea for the council to consider the poor coal dealer before moving the water and light plant. They give no reason for the absence of graft, but are content to state that it has never entered the municipal administration, and they don't think it ever will.

Advanced Civic Government

The city government is carried on by two branches, the legislative and the executive. The legislative branch is composed of a mayor and eight aldermen. "Ward politics" are eliminated from city elections by all the aldermen being elected at large, that is, each alderman is passed upon at the polls by all the voters. Aldermen are elected for two years and four retire each year, thus leaving half the council composed of men experienced in the business of the city. Aldermen receive no compensation, nor does the mayor in that official capacity.

The executive branch is composed of three commissioners, one of which, the chairman, is the mayor. In his capacity as chairman the mayor receives a salary of \$3,600 per year. The other two commissioners are appointed by the city council and have permanent positions, being removable only for cause

and by a three-quarters vote of the council. These two commissioners are professional men, and were hired after a thorough investigation of their capabilities. One is an engineer of high standing, and draws a salary of \$10,000 per year. The other is a financial expert, who does not draw quite as much salary as the engineer. The whole idea in providing for this commission, was to make them as independent as possible of outside influence. Obviously, the men who created the city charter believed that men would rather be honest than dishonest, but that they would be dishonest, if necessary, to advance their own welfare. The method of dealing with the commissioners was reasoned out thus: "Nothing is more conducive to dishonesty than the necessity of hustling after votes when seeking an appointment, carrying with it a high financial emolument." So the two high-salaried commissioners were not compelled to seek election at the polls. "Next to getting a good municipal position, the holder's chief occupation is, generally, hanging onto it." The fathers of the Edmonton charter recognized the fact that, unless there was "cause" there would be great difficulty in getting six out of eight aldermen to vote for his dismissal. Thus the commissioners were relieved from the necessity

to any one, be he alderman or friend of alderman, rich or poor.

Not Yet Perfect

It is obviously just that no man, who is expected to give the best that is in him and to labor for the future, is expected to go to the trouble and expense of an election to procure his position; that he should not have to bind himself with promises to secure the place. In this respect the commission government of Edmonton differs from the widely heralded commission government of Des Moines, Iowa. In the American city the commissioners are elected by popular vote and are subject to the Recall, and may be forced to stand an election at the behest of the prescribed number of voters.

"Do you not believe the people competent to pass upon the qualification of the members of the executive branch of the city government?" I asked a prominent Edmontonian.

"I do not think that the ordinary man of the street is competent to pass on the professional capacity of the kind of men we want as our commissioners," he replied.

"If that is so," I asked, "how is it that you consider the populace competent to select competent men to select competent commissioners, or to select

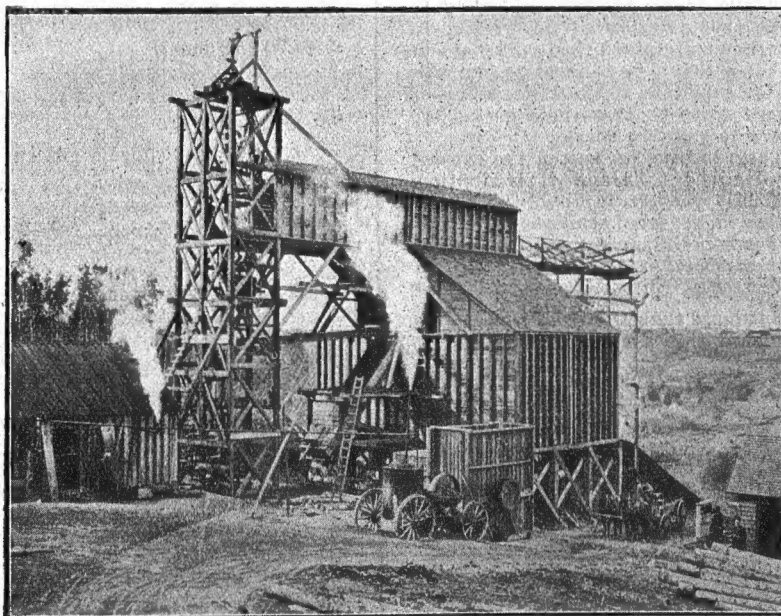
shacks occupying high-priced land. There the "single tax" system has been worked out to a further point than in any city in Canada. When the present city charter was in the course of formation, William Short, K.C., one of the charter commission, perceived that the system of taxation should not in any way obstruct the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Short could not in any manner be termed a disciple of Henry George, in fact, it is stated that he had never read a work of the famous single taxer. Mr. Short wasted no time with elaborate theories; he was a hard-headed business man, and knew how anyone hates to pay out real money on a property that is returning no revenue. So he advocated that the taxes be wholly collected from the taxation of land values; that building operations be without let or hindrance.

The city fathers gasped when Mr. Short gave them the benefit of his cogitations; some who owned a lot of idle ground nearly had a stroke. A portion of the charter builders hailed his idea with joy; the balance, if not opposed, looked askance. Mr. Short believed that half a loaf was better than no bread, so a compromise was worked out. The stand-patters agreed that there should be no tax on improvements. In return the single taxers agreed to a business tax. This business tax will soon be a thing of the past. Every place of business has been subject to it, paying according to floor space used. There is a sliding scale; highly profitable businesses that occupy small floor space being taxed heavier than others. The civic officers soon came to the idea that the business tax was an anomaly when used in connection with taxation on land values only, and have constantly been reducing the proportion. Last year the business tax was less than 10 per cent. of the total tax collected; this year it will be even less, and next year the business tax will be a thing of the past, the whole revenue being collected from the tax on land values. This is the answer as to whether or not the single tax has been a success in Edmonton.

Taxes More Equitable

Real estate men are enthusiastic over its merits; it keeps things moving, they say. The business man will next year be able to carry on his business in an untaxed building; the result will be less rent and lower prices to consumers. Landlords are satisfied. But above all the people are satisfied. The single tax places the greatest burden on the man who can best afford to bear it, the owner of large tracts of valuable land. The poor man who lives in a district where land values are not so high, pays no tax whatever on his residence and that on his lot is so small as to be practically negligible. So on up the line, as the estate of an Edmontonian increases, he pays more and more into the public coffers. But always it is the man who is possessed of much that pays the most. And yet there are those (not in Edmonton) who hold up their hands in holy horror at the mere mention of a single tax on land values. The speculator does not leave a piece of valuable ground lying idle to increase in value by the efforts of more progressive surrounding owners. The single tax makes such speculation unprofitable. For the owner may erect a building on the land, receive an income from it, and yet pay no greater tax than if the land were vacant. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; the citizens of Edmonton have partaken, and declared it good. The very men, who in the beginning, were opponents, are now the firmest believers in the efficacy of the single tax. And the writer will venture to state that there is not a more prosperous city on the continent; nor one that, size considered, boasts more comfortable homes;

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Coal Mine near Edmonton, which city may acquire to furnish fuel for the Water and Light Plant

of fighting to hold their jobs, except by administering the affairs of their offices to the satisfaction of the city council.

Friction Not Lacking

But, sad to say, this seemingly ideal arrangement has failed to work as smoothly as the originators of the system thought it would. The fact is, there has been acute friction between the council and the commissioners. But neither body, nor any material number of the electors, lays the fault of the friction to any lack of idealistic qualities in the commission form of government. The disgruntled members of the council content themselves with saying that the commission, as now formed, is inefficient. The balance of the council, and other upholders of the present commissioners, state that the cause of the friction is that it has never been possible to elect a council that, as a body, has been able to grasp the idea that trained men are better able to put into execution the plans of the council than they (the council) could be. Furthermore, this faction states that certain members of the council are unable to comprehend the new idea, before mentioned, that public office is not a public graft—that the commissioners demand one-hundred cents value for every dollar expended, and will extend no favors

aldermen competent to approve or reject the work of the commissioners."

He parried the question. This is undoubtedly a defect in the city charter. The commissioners are the duly appointed representatives of the people, in the carrying on of municipal work, and yet the people, if dissatisfied with the work of a commissioner, can only reach him through the round-about and rather unsatisfactory manner of electing councilmen whom they have reason to believe will carry out their desires. Opposed to this, that almost any believer in the supremacy of the people's voice would consider a defect, is the obvious advantage set forth above, that the commissioners do not have to seek popularity, but are free to carry on their work in what they consider the proper manner. Would it not be more in line with the progressive idea, if the commissioners were appointed by the council, and when installed were subject to the Recall of the people?

Benefits of Single Tax

When done with eulogizing their system of city government, the citizen of Edmonton will always next turn his encomiums to the city's tax system. There are few vacant lots in the business section of Edmonton, and few

Appeal to Electors

On Saturday, July 29, after Parliament was dissolved, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the leaders of the two parties, each issued a statement to the people of Canada. Here are the two statements:

LAURIER'S APPEAL

"To the Canadian people, Ottawa, July 29, 1911:—

"At all times during the last forty years it has been the constant effort of all political parties in Canada to make with the United States an arrangement for the free exchange of natural products between the two countries. In 1854 Lord Elgin, on behalf of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, negotiated with the United States a treaty for that purpose, which lasted until 1866, and which, within the memory of many still alive, was of the greatest advantage.

"Ever since the termination of that treaty, all public men of any prominence in Canada, whatever their differences on other questions, have been unanimous in the attempt to again secure this free exchange of natural products. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that in the industries of agriculture, fisheries, lumbering, and mining, Canada possesses advantages not enjoyed by any other country on earth, and that upon the markets secured for the products of these industries depends the growth of our manufacturing and commercial interests, and the prosperity of all classes in the Dominion.

A Prominent Feature

"The last attempt of the Conservative party to that end was made by Sir John Macdonald himself, who dissolved parliament in 1891 for the purpose of submitting to the electorate of Canada the expediency of his approaching again the American authorities for a renewal of the treaty of 1854. In 1893 the intention to obtain reciprocity with the United States, if possible, was made a prominent feature in the platform of the Liberal party, upon which that party attained power in 1896.

"After the present government took office, it renewed in vain this offer to the United States, but meeting with no response, it declared that no further overtures of this nature would be made by Canada.

"Within the last twelve months, the president of the United States sent to Ottawa two commissioners from Washington for the purpose of opening negotiations, looking toward the lowering of the tariff barriers which have hitherto stood in the way of freer exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States. These negotiations, in January last, culminated in an agreement between the two governments, by which the duties of each country on such products might be lowered or altogether removed.

Resisted in United States

"This agreement was strenuously resisted in the United States by various interests, on the alleged ground that it was all to the advantage of Canada, and to the detriment of the other country, but the view that it was mutually advantageous to both countries finally prevailed in Congress, and the agreement stands today as an offer by the United States to Canada of that very measure of reciprocity which for more than forty years has engaged the earnest and constant efforts of every leading Canadian statesman.

"The present Conservative party in parliament seeks absolutely to reverse the lifelong policy of its great leaders in the past, declaring that it will oppose to the bitter end the very principles enunciated by both Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson in the last election addresses upon which each of these statesmen ever appealed to the Canadian people.

The Obstruction

"Not content to debate this proposition upon its merits, the Conservative party, in the House of Commons has adopted a system of organized and avowed obstruction, to prevent any vote be-

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BORDEN'S STATEMENT

"The dissolution of parliament today came as a great surprise to supporters of the administration. They evidently knew no more of the intention of the government than they knew of the reciprocity agreement up to January 26 last. Apparently the government decided upon dissolution in a hurry, or even in a panic, as they gave no intimation to any members on both sides of the house, who are accustomed to spend week-ends with their families, and who left for their homes on Friday night, without receiving courtesy of notice.

"The Liberal-Conservative party welcomes an appeal to the people upon the great issue which has been under discussion in Parliament. The president of the United States has more than once emphasized the fact that Canada is today at the parting of the ways. These two ways lead in very divergent directions. The choice of the people will be fraught with momentous consequences to the future destiny of this country. It is right and just that they should speak, because with them rests the ultimate decision.

"The government has dissolved Parliament without prorogation, without supply, and without redistribution. I urged upon the government upon the eighth day of March last, their plain duty to hasten the taking of the census to bring in a redistribution bill, and thus give to every part of the country its proper representation, and then to submit this question to the people. In reply they maintained that a Parliament elected without any mandate on this question ought to reverse the policy of the past forty years without giving the people the right to speak.

"They declined to hasten the census; they declined to grant redistribution, and finally they have dissolved Parliament without even asking the opposition for supplies necessary to carry on public services.

The Oliver Inquiry

"But more than that, the government has placed this agreement even before its own honor. In May last, the prime minister took cognizance in Parliament of a certain charge which has been made against one of his ministers. He moved for a committee of inquiry, but he conferred on that committee exceedingly limited powers of investigation. The committee met in May last, but did not then begin the actual work of investigation. After the House of Commons resumed its work on July 18, no steps were taken, until I inquired the cause of the delay. After some days a meeting of the committee took place on Tuesday, July 25, when witnesses were present in Ottawa, who could have been called to give evidence.

"Conservative members of the committee urged that the inquiry should proceed forthwith. The government, through its supporters on that committee, urged an adjournment until Tuesday, August 1. The adjournment was pressed on the ground that Mr. Carvell, one of the government members on the committee, had not yet returned. There were many other equally capable men available in the government ranks and his place could easily have been filled.

"Finally Mr. Meighen, one of the Conservative members, asked for a guarantee that Parliament would be sitting on the following Tuesday, August 1, so that the inquiry could then proceed. The guarantee was given, and the adjournment was then agreed to. The pledge thus given was deliberately violated by the action of the government in dissolving Parliament today.

"But apart from this deliberate violation of a solemn pledge, it is a distinct breach of constitutional usage that Parliament should be dissolved while one of its committees is engaged in the investigation of charges which involved the honor of a minister of the crown,

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Domestic Servant Problem Solved

The Grain Growers' Guide has made arrangements with the Immigration Department of one of the big railway colonization companies to find employment for twenty-five domestic servants from the Old Country, who will arrive in Winnipeg somewhere about August 23. A great many letters have been received by The Guide during the past year, from housewives in the Prairie Provinces, asking for assistance to find domestic servants. It was to assist in filling this great need that the Grain Growers' Guide has made the arrangement above mentioned. These girls are mostly experienced servants, and they have been guaranteed employment at not less than \$15 per month, except in the case of housekeepers having a child with them, in which case the wages are to be not less than \$12 per month and the maintenance of the child. The steamboat and railway fare of all these girls has been advanced by the railway to the extent of \$50. This sum must be paid by any person wanting a servant, and may be deducted from the wages at \$7.50 per month. Each of the girls is under contract to accept employment wherever the Grain Growers' Guide may send them, and to remain in that employment until the \$50 has been repaid to their employers. A signed contract to this effect will be supplied to each person securing one of these girls. Engagement has already been secured for several of the girls coming, and it will be necessary for the readers of The Guide to act promptly. Any one desiring to have one of these servants sent to them must fill out fully the application form below, and mail to the Grain Growers' Guide, together with an express order or post office order for \$50. Your money orders should be made payable to the Grain Growers' Guide. Receipts will be sent promptly, and the applications will be filled in the order in which they come. If there are not sufficient servants to fill the orders received the money will either be returned or held over until the next lot of girls arrives, which will be a few weeks later. Any further information can be secured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide—DOMESTIC HELP DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATION FORM

(Note.—Be sure to answer these questions fully and to write plainly)

I hereby make application to the Grain Growers' Guide to send me as soon as possible a domestic servant for which I am enclosing \$50 as the advance passage money, the same to be deducted from the servant's wages at \$7.50 per month.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you require a general servant?..... Special cook?.....
Housekeeper?..... Nursemaid?..... Otherwise?.....
2. If housekeeper is required have you any objection to one child or more?
3. State wages you are willing to pay
4. Have you any preference as to nationality?
5. Have you any preference as to the maid's religious views?.....
Or age?.....
6. What afternoon and evening will she be allowed?
7. How many in family?..... Adults?..... Children?.....
8. Religion of family?.....
9. Nearest post office?..... Nearest town?.....
How far?..... Population?.....
10. Nearest railway station?..... Which railway?.....
11. Name and address of nearest magistrate?

Nearest clergyman?.....

Signature.....

Address

Note—Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations can assist in this work by bringing it to the attention of families near them.

The Grain Growers' Motto

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship
consign it to The Grain Growers'
Grain Company :: :: ::

2 When you have money to invest,
invest it in The Grain Growers'
Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

LAURIER'S APPEAL

Continued from Page 8

ing taken in parliament, by which the opinion of your representatives there could be expressed. Day after day when the presiding officer has tried to put the question, he has been met with dilatory motions, by endless speeches, by obstructive devices of every kind, each put forward on some specious pretext, but in reality nothing else than an abuse of freedom of speech in parliamentary debate. Such pretences are simply a clumsy attempt to give some color to unwarranted and undignified obstruction. To overcome that obstruction, after a session which has already lasted eight months, would not only mean the continuation of the unseemly spectacle presented by the opposition in the House of Commons since the resumption of its sitting on the 18th inst., but would also mean weeks and months of wasted time, and perhaps, in the end, the loss for this season to the Canadian producer of the free American market.

Dignity of Parliament

"In this condition of things, it has seemed to his excellency's advisers more in accordance with the dignity of Parliament, with the traditions of those British institutions which all true Canadians value so highly, and which the present opposition degrade with such a light heart, with the best interests of the country as a whole, to remit the issue to the people themselves, so that the people themselves may judge between the government and the opposition, and declare whether they have changed their minds, or whether they are still in favor of reciprocity in natural products, and whether they will or will not have the American market for the promising crop soon to be garnered in Canada.

"The issue, my fellow-countrymen, is in your hands, and to your decision his majesty's government in Canada are well content to leave it. . . . It has been alleged by the opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the Mother Country, and finally bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. It is impossible to treat such an argument with any kind of respect, if, indeed, it can be dignified with the

name of argument, or if it has any meaning, its meaning is that the people of Canada would be seduced from their allegiance by the prosperity to follow the larger flow of natural products from this country to the other. Indeed, the very reverse would be the natural consequence, for the experience of all ages abundantly testifies that trade is ever the most potent agency of peace, amity, and mutual respect between nations.

"Nor is that all; this agreement, which in no way impairs our fiscal policy, which still maintains at the topmost the fecund principle of British preference; this agreement, by opening new avenues of trade hitherto closed, would further improve the friendly relations which now so happily exist between this country and the Mother Country on the one hand, and the American republic on the other hand; and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, eventuate into a general treaty of arbitration, the effect of which would be to remove forever all possibilities of war between the great Empire, of which we are proud to form part, and the great nation, which we are proud to have as neighbors.

"(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER."

BORDEN'S STATEMENT

Continued from Page 8

and the fate of the government. Such a course constitutes an alarming and dangerous precedent which would not for one moment be tolerated in the Mother Country. It was the duty of the government to close up those charges before appealing to the people, and that could have been done in one week.

An Outrage

"Several witnesses summoned by the committee are in Ottawa today, ready to give their evidence on Tuesday next. That committee and all its powers of inquiry was wiped out of existence by the dissolution of Parliament. The course of the government in deliberately burying this inquiry on the eve of an appeal to the people was an outrage, an abuse of their power, and manifested in a most striking manner their utter contempt of decent public opinion.

"(Signed) R. L. BORDEN."

WHAT RECIPROCITY CANNOT PREVENT

(Montreal Witness)

The carpenter, the bricklayer, the clerk, the storeman, in fact, nine-tenths of the Canadian population, are very little concerned whether the Canadian forests, waterpowers, mines, and what not, are owned or leased or operated by so-called Americans or by so-called Canadians, so long as they do not own them. They get their bare wages for what they do, whether they work for a Canadian or an "American" employer. Neither do the capitalists care where their associates originate, or what national allegiance they profess, so long as there is profit in the enterprises for themselves. Mr. James J. Hill found it to his advantage to turn "American," and now he is being called a "renegade" Canadian; but if "Jim" Hill is a "renegade Canadian," what shall they be called who have deserted "America" for Canada, changed their republican opinions for monarchical ones, and their "American" allegiance for British allegiance? And all for profit—all for "what there is in it!" It is rather nauseating, is it not, to hear some of the latter or the sons of such, professing terror at the thought of reciprocity on the score that it means annexation. Truth to tell, among the business and manufacturing concerns in this country there are many of the largest influenced or dominated by "American" capital or brains. The Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Steel Company were planted and watered by W. H. Whitney, who, by the aid of our bankers and financiers, was able to return to his home in Boston with millions of Canadian money. The great pulp, steel, chemical and other works at Sault Ste. Marie were instituted and financed by an American, F. S. Clergue, and it is largely owned by "Americans" now. The British Columbia mines and timber limits, demanding protection, are principally in the hands of Americans. Some of the pulp mills of this province and of Ontario, are more or less "American," and of the enormous profits from them much is spent in "America."

American Capital

Mr. Grigg, the British Trade Commis-

sioner here, has even said, in a Blue Book, that "American" capital dominates Canadian industries, and there is probably, altogether, ten times as much "American" capital employed in Canadian industries as there is over-sea British capital. Largely these are the industries which are demanding protection and opposing reciprocity. The Canadian workingman who earns his wages cares nothing about all this, and the appeal to him to save this country from the foreigner—an appeal which is being made by bankers who send large sums of Canadian money abroad; manufacturers who employ "American" capital, and have "American" directors for associates, many "American" workmen, and very often "American" managers and foremen; and by a subsidized press, which looks to these for substantial support, is laughable in the extreme. Mr. Fielding has warned the manufacturers plainly that if they should succeed in defeating reciprocity their last state will be much worse than their first, and they would be wise to respect his warning. Their cause would be like a boiler without a safety valve, heaping on the highest pressure of steam just before it bursts. We do not anticipate, however, that they can defeat reciprocity. It is not probable that they can fool or buy sufficient of the people for that. They will spend money lavishly, and their campaign will be freely assisted no doubt by the high protectionists of "America," who tried so hard to defeat reciprocity there, and now want to kill it by means of the Canadian electorate. It will also have the warm sympathy, if not the financial aid and comfort, of those of Great Britain who look upon it as almost their last ditch. But the thinking people know that reciprocity is for the good of the greatest number, and the case has only to be presented to them fairly to secure their vote for it. To shriek to the "working" man and the "professional" man that the "Yankees" are about to steal our water powers and timber limits, fisheries, etc., etc., is about as sensible as to shriek that they are stealing our sunshine. They have already a big share of both, and we still have our British Constitution left—and shall have. We mean to keep it!



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

CONVENTION IN HUMBOLDT

Editor, Guide:—A tentative convention of farmers of the Humboldt constituency was held at Viscount on July 25 to consider the advisability of nominating an independent candidate to contest the seat in the farmers' interests at the next election. Although, owing to inconvenient train service, the number of delegates was not large, yet they were representative of the constituency and no one could fail to be impressed with the earnestness, sincerity and enthusiasm of those present. A motion that it was desirable to nominate a farmers' candidate was carried with only one dissenting vote. A committee of five was afterwards formed to canvass the riding as far as possible, and to report to a second convention, to be held in Lanigan on August 10, what amount of financial and other support can be expected. If the support in sight warrants it a candidate will then be nominated. The committee has power to add to its number and is anxious to get into touch with farmers all over the division who are in sympathy with the movement. It is, however, difficult to get into touch with men in every district and I would appeal to the farmers who read this to do everything in their power to aid the movement by calling meetings and soliciting funds and support. The Lanigan convention will be composed of delegates on a basis of one to each township. At the same time communicate with the nearest member of the committee, and get into close touch with the movement—but start the work going right now. The support so far is very gratifying, and only hard work and a thorough canvass is needed to elect our man. There is no doubt that sufficient support will be in sight to insure a man being nominated.

The Viscount convention was opened by an address by Mr. Frederic Kirkham, whose enthusiasm for the cause brought him all the way from Saltecoats. Delegates were present from Govan, Lockwood, Lanigan, Semans, Viscount, Colonsay, Saxby, Meacham, Leofeld, St. Benedict, Bruno and Dana. The committee consists of Mr. Anderson of Lanigan, Mr. Pellet of Semans, Mr. Faucher of Govan, Mr. W. H. Lilwall of Colonsay (Sec.-Treas.), and J. T. Wilson of Dana (chairman). The platform adopted was that laid down by the Grain Growers' delegation at Ottawa last December, and the candidate will be required to sign a pledge of withdrawal in case of failure to support it.

Justification for the movement can readily be found in the comparison of the platform with the attitude adopted towards its principal demands by the two old parties. We want reciprocity and we want more of it. We want the Hudson Bay railway built and operated by the government, and that in our lifetime. We want the terminal elevators operated by the government also. We are tired of being experimented on, and we want a chilled meat industry established. We can't get all these things from either party. But we in Humboldt have a greater reason for desiring an independent than all these—we want a member who will be responsive to the wishes of his constituents, and Dr. Neely has been frank enough to tell us in his public utterances that he is not, and does not intend to be. The Grain

Growers at Colonsay told Dr. Neely that he was hired by them, and ought to represent their views, not his. "Hired, nothing," replied Dr. Neely, "I was nominated by the Grit machine in Humboldt. Besides," he added, "I object to being turned into an automaton."

"Which is preferable," pertinently asked a farmer, "that you should be turned into an automaton, or the 2,000 odd farmers who elected you be turned into voting machines?"

Only one argument has been advanced against the movement here—that we are going to split the Liberal vote and elect a Conservative thereby. To those good Liberals who insist on taking that view, and thereby regarding the matter from the viewpoint of the interests of the old party, instead of the common good of the farmers, I will say that the Conservative vote will be much smaller with a Conservative in the field than otherwise. Conservative farmers want to vote for reciprocity, and find in the independent party an opportunity much more likely to be accepted than the long-detested Liberal ticket. The independent party aims to consolidate the farmers' votes, and does not stop to worry if the splitting of the old pernicious parties is incidental to the achievement of its object. But at the

same time the independent party is quite willing to abstain from splitting the vote of either of the old parties, and will cordially welcome into camp the solid vote of both, entire and unsplit.

CHARLES WILSON.

Dana, Sask.

PROTECTION EXPOSED BY MANUFACTURER

Editor, Guide:—I have just finished reading a speech by the Hon. William C. Redfield, of New York, which was delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, on June 12, 1911. Mr. Redfield is a Republican, and a manufacturer of twenty-five years' standing, so that he might fairly claim to speak as one having authority. It is the most logical exposure of the tariff humbug I have read outside of books on political economy. It contains a great deal of inside information, and should be read by everyone. A few extracts are given below in the hope that your readers may become sufficiently interested to send for the whole speech. Mr. Redfield said: "My agent in the city of Calcutta said to me, 'Do you see those shoes?' I said 'Yes.' He said, 'I paid \$3.85 for those shoes.' 'Why,' I said, 'this is an American shoe.' 'Yes,' he said, 'I bought it here. It is the regular American \$5.00 shoe.' I said, 'Are you sure?' He said 'Yes.' I wore them to New York, and went into the store on Broadway where they are sold, and asked what the price was there, and I was told it was their regular \$5.00 shoe. I shall be glad to give names and addresses to any gentlemen in the House who inquires in private."

"When a tariff bill was pending, Mr. Chairman, some years ago, a representative of a crucible steel works in Pittsburgh came into my office, and said: 'I have a petition I would like to have you sign.' I said, 'What is it?' He replied, 'It is a petition to have the duty upon our product advanced.' I asked him why. I ought, perhaps, to explain, Mr. Chairman, that manufacturers have talked very freely with me for many years, assuming, as a matter of course, that I agreed with them in their particular views, and this man went on to say, in answer to my question, as to why they wanted this additional duty:

'We have got to keep up the standard of American living; we have got to hold up the American rate of wages, and see that our American working people live on a basis far better than the pauper labor of Europe.' I said, 'That is very interesting. How much of the proposed increase do you propose to add to your pay-roll?' He said they had not yet given that serious consideration. I asked him if he would add any portion of this increased duty to the pay-roll, and he replied that they had not got to that yet. I said to him, 'I have already signed a petition to have our duty reduced, but if you will enter into a contract with me here and now that within a year after the duty is increased, you will add any percentage to your pay-roll, then I will recall my petition and sign yours, and publish the facts.' He said, 'You could not expect me to do that.' I said to him, 'Now, Mr. So-and-so, you are paying 10 per cent., are you not?' He said he was. I then asked him if his desire was not simply to pay a little better than 10 per cent. He said, 'Well, Mr. Redfield, you know how these things go.'

"Mr. Chairman, I saw them driving piles in Japan. Twenty women, each with a rope, lifted the pile. They were paid 20 cents a day in our money. I got a friend whose business was making pile-drivers, in New York, to look at it, and we figured the cost of the piles. They cost four times as much to drive as it cost to drive them in New York. I could keep you here all day long with examples of the same kind. I was in a brickyard in Singapore, where I carefully calculated the product of the men. Their rate of pay was 35 cents a day in our money. I happened to have in my pocket a very accurate cost statement of a brickmaking company in one of our Eastern cities, signed by its president, and when the superintendent of the Singapore yard and I figured his labor cost together, they were precisely the same."

"Two men went out of a meeting of one of the committees of this House at the time a tariff bill was pending some years ago. They went out yonder, and one put his hand on the other's back, 'And now,' he said, 'if we can not make money, we never can.' Such stories as these that I have told you, gentlemen,

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are the commonplaces of manufacturers' offices."

These few quotations indicate the general high quality of the whole address. It is one of the most useful speeches that has ever been made on the much discussed question of the tariff.

F. J. DIXON.

239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

BARNEY IS PERPLEXED

Editor, Guide:—Sor, Oi cum here from the ould country and tuk up a home-stead. Oi joined the Grain Growers' Association and subscribed to The Guide and Oi thot iverythin' wos just foine. But Glin Campbell and Mr. Staples cum along and drew the mask of yez and Oi say that ye wor nothin' but huge conspiracies to undermine 'unsuspectin' Tories loike meself. Before these learned gentlemen cum along Oi thot rayceiprocity wos alroight, and I voted for it in the association, niver thinkin' that it wud let in the Argentine whate and the Australian mutton, and ruin ivery farmer in Canada. But, thank God, Oi found yez out before it wos too late. It was Glin Campbell that showed us that The Guide was partizan, and thot our leaders were Grit agents, paid or otherwise, "and that thare farums wor weed patches." If he had tould us that ye wor rogues or that you had murdered sum wan, Oi cud have furgiven yez, but to be guilty of bein' Grits and growin' weeds, shure no mortal kin stand that. In the ould land, in the 16th century they had a law against witchcraft and thay had a foine way of foindin' out, too, whither the suspected party was guilty or not. Thay tied thim hand and fut and thru them into the wather. If they floated they were witches, and wur taken out and burned. If thay sank thay were not witches, and wur only drowned. If Glin Campbell had such a law against Grits, Oi don't belave anny wan of yez wud sorvoive the test. It moight be just as well to furgive yez this toime seein' these cliver politicians belaved rayceiprocity wos alroight, until thare leaders toul' thim it was all wrong and made thim study it roight. But leniency is not the roight thing in politics. Mohammed's plan, to take the new gospel in wan hand and the sword in the other, and give the people thare choice was the best. And maybe Glin Campbell is wiose to do the same thing, kill the man who belaves today whot ye belaved yisterday. Whin Jo Smith and Brigham Young, the grate Mormon prophet, toul' the people that thay wanted more woives thin wan, the faithful thot thay had fallen from grace, but whin thay put it in thare doctrines and covenants wid, "Thus saith the Lord God of Hosts," and tould the church to study it roight, as the Conservative leaders tould the Wistern mimbers to study anti-rayceiprocity, shure it wint loike hot cakes, and the patriarchs and their handmaidens and King David and his son Solomon wur texts fur sarmons all over Salt Lake City. The foine way that The Guide pounded Laurier on his tour thru the West and these cartoons that it published, deloighted the heart of me, but yez didn't kape it up!

And why can't ye lave rayceiprocity alone whin you know it is partizan to talk about it? But we are goin' to git aven wid yez. We will git Glin Campbell and Staples to call yez partizan and advise all good Consarvatives to have nothin' to do wid yez, and that will kill The Association, The Guide, The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Home Bank, and whin all these partizan institutions are out of the way, we will be happy and continted loike the farmers were in the days Mr. Russell talks about whin thay carried sacks of flour on thare backs, twenty miles thru the bush; before the state gave railways and telegraphs and telephones to the West. And wance a year we will have a fair, and will pack our carpet sacks wid gingerbread and go and enjoy ourselves. That will be better thin talkin' politiks at the blacksmith's shop, lettin' our woives putt on big top-boots and do the chores, as Sam Hughes says ye do. Bad luck to ye! But ye have made more than the politicians mad. The grate captains of industry and the grate bankers hate yez loike pisen. These men are the blue blood of Canada, an' whot will the poor farmer do if he hasn't the banker to lind him the people's money, an' no

manufacturers to make him a millionaire wid sellin' him thare foine goods.

Oi don't know whot the world is comin' to at all, at all! Whin Asquith and Lloyd-George began makin' the Oul' lan' that no dacent man cud live in it, Oi didn't know whither to commit suicide or to emigrate, and now Oi wish Oi had committed suicide, fur wid the partizan Guide and farmers' leaders wid weeds on thare farms, sure Canady is no better.

But maybe Oi shud write no more as you may refuse to publish me letther as ye did wid Mr. Staples' letther till he came to Winnipeg and made yez do it.

BARNEY BURKE.

Manitoba.

P.S.—Oi wos plantin' pitaties today an' Oi noticed a handful of dirt in the bottom of ivery pail, and the thrue meanin' of annexation dawned on me. Oi saw in the newspapers that afther rayceiprocity passed, New York wuld buy millions of bushels of Canadian pitaties, and Oi said to meself, "They will git all that good Canadian dirt for nothin'." And by and by they will have all of Canady stacked up wid the pitatie peelings in New York back yards. It makes me pathriotic blood boil.

B.B.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Editor, Guide:—In Spokane and vicinity this season's strawberries sold at a dollar a crate, 24 quarts. But we, in this part of the world, only a day's run by express, had to pay from \$4.00 to \$4.25 per crate for these same and other berries, raised just across the line in B.C. Thus we see what a wonderful good thing this tariff is for the producer, and raises it away up to the consumer and allows middlemen to go away with a full pocket out of it. Suffice it to say that the tariff works the same way on all agricultural products. The farmers in the States raise stuff we need, and owing to the climatic conditions we cannot raise it, but in order to get it we must pay tariff (which, being interpreted, is middlemen). We raise and produce certain things which the States people need, but our government (the manufacturers) very kindly say we must pay them a commission on this stuff if we want to send it over to the people who are anxious to get it. Thus our wise (?) government officials show their patriotism and watchful care over us. They should demand government ownership and operation of all elevators, both terminal and internal, government ownership and operation of all railways, both electric and steam, government ownership and operation of all mills and mines, thus ensuring the people against either freezing or starving to death any time a corporation wills. Look at the disgraceful state of affairs in the mines now in the Crows' Nest Pass. If the mines were all opened today and worked to their full capacity, there would be a surplus of coal, but the mines are not going to open today, and no one knows when they will open. In the meantime, what is the government doing to bring about peace? Who owns Canada, the mine operators, the C.P.R. or the manufacturers? Well, it looks as though the mine operators do, for they have disclosed by their words and actions for the past four months that the people of Western Canada must freeze this winter. Yet you go to the depot and pay the express on a package, and you will (after recovering from your fainting spell, caused by the exorbitant rate and the railway commissioner's 66 2-3 per cent. Western rule) say that the C.P.R. owns Canada, but if I am not mistaken Canada is owned by a trinity, which looks like this: Railways, which include banks; mine operators, including lumbering; manufacturers, including other corporations. Is it any wonder that the people are clamoring for redress? But why clamor? Why not go to the polls, and act. Cast parties into oblivion. Cast your vote for justice and civilization, not for party and spoilation.

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

Ninety per cent of the crop of one of the best sections of the Niagara peninsula fruit belt was destroyed by a hail storm on July 30.

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is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Cadigan, of Elmira, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks time."

And Mr. Frank French, of Blanche, Que., writes: "Please send me your valuable Treatise on the Horse. I have used three bottles of your Spavin Cure this season with great success and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Sprains and all kinds of sores on horses. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us."

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
56 Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. **International Gall Cure** is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Want, Sale & Exchange

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—(BARGAIN) LUMB BROS. farm; 654 acres; registered wheat, oats and barley grown for years. First and second prizes two consecutive years in Manitoba seed grain competition; first and second in the three-year competition; second in the municipal "Good Farming" competition. Fenced all round and pasture sub-division. Eight-roomed house, furnace heated; fuel supply unlimited; inexhaustible well; Badger river through pasture; alfalfa proven successful; 160 acres under cultivation. Price \$11,000. Apply Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man.

GOOD HALF SECTION AND CROP FOR SALE in the famous Swarthmore district; 280 acres wheat, 30 acres oats, balance pasture, roots, garden; seven-roomed frame house, portable granaries, good water; half-mile from church, store, post office. English-speaking community. Price ten thousand; good terms. Apply Walter J. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—BY OWNER 'ON CROP OR other payments to responsible party the "Garrison Farm," containing 320 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langside St., Winnipeg.

320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town; 105 acres crop; 145 more arable; good hay land, pasture, wood and water; black loam, with clay sub-soil. Two shacks and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district, 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon. —Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS OUT KNIFE district; all broken; 50 acres summer-fallowed; 110 acres crop; two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar; splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once.—George B. Weller, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

FARMS FOR SALE

SNAP IN SASKATCHEWAN—UNIMPROVED section; personally selected for steam plow; one-quarter mile from station; \$25.00 an acre; one-quarter cash, balance easy terms.—L. A. Fish, Cloquet, Minn. 52-4

QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binscarth, Man. 52-6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED—WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co., 284-286-288 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE-sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 81 and 82 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-8

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

LAND WARRANTS—SEVERAL SOUTH Africa Veterans' Scrip for sale, entitling the holder to full privileges in homesteading. Prices and terms on application. Address P.O. Box 68, Alsask, Sask. 52-3

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRAC-tion engine, 36.60 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose; everything in first class condition; run five seasons; price, \$1,500; this is good.—Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE—FORTY INCH REAR BELLE City separator. All attachments; \$850.00.—Box 18, Welby, Sask. 52-2

FLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKEY. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.—Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-1f

POULTRY AND EGGS

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives. Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 1-10

WANTED—TENDERS FOR FOUR CARS stove coal, f.o.b. Adanac, Sask., C.P.R. For particulars write Swarthmore G. G. A. Walter J. Armitage, Sec. Treas., Swarthmore, Sask. 2-4

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—BUFF ORPING-ton hens for Leghorns.—H. J. Gordon McAuley, Man. 2

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

SHEEP—WANTED ONE HUNDRED GOOD young ewes on shares to pasture for three years. State terms.—W. Brazil, Nakamup, Alta. 2-4

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM HEAVY MULES; also team of young mares.—A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER, with second-class certificate for Wilson River School District, No. 688, situated 8 miles from Dauphin, on C.N.R. Salary, \$600 per year. Commence August 15th. Ben Boughen, Sec. Treas. 2-4

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ONTARIO RECIPROCITY VIEW

(Toronto Sun)

On Saturday the United States Senate passed the reciprocity agreement without amendment, and by an overwhelming majority. President Taft has thus completed, in perfect good faith, the understanding to which he was a party. All that is required now to ensure complete free trade between these two neighboring countries, in so far as agricultural products are concerned, is that the Dominion Parliament shall do what Congress has already done—accept the agreement as it stands.

Had the statement been made any time within the last sixty years, and up to six months ago, that so simple an act would secure so great a boon it would have been taken as tantamount to saying the boon was already assured. Up to that time both political parties in this country were in favor of what can now be had by merely reaching out the hand. It was one of the grievances which the predecessors of the men now opposing reciprocity had against the British government in '49 that it had failed to secure the opening of the American market to Canadian farm products. From that time on until it seemed hopeless to ask our neighbors for better trade relations the only difference between the two parties in this country was as to the means to be taken, or the length to be gone, in order to ensure the opening of American cities to Canadian farm products. The defence for a premature dissolution of Parliament, when Sir John A. Macdonald made his last appeal to

the Canadian people, was that he desired a mandate for negotiations looking to reciprocity. There was no thought of change from the attitude thus defined, provided Americans were willing to negotiate, until this year.

Why the Change?

Why the change now? The American market proved of untold value to Canadian farmers under the reciprocity treaty of 1854. It was of immense advantage even under the moderate American tariff that prevailed until 1888. It would be vastly more beneficial now because meantime the food consuming population of the United States has grown out of all proportion to the food producing population. The cities of Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and New York have meantime multiplied their population over and over again. The great iron and coal industries of Pennsylvania have been developed. All these great centres are within easy reach by phone from Canadian farms. The produce of these farms can be collected one day and turned into cash the next. In the face of a duty of 25 per cent, the most valuable car of horses taken out of Durham county last year were sold in New York. A slight reduction in the duty on cream caused Ontario's exports of dairy products to the United States to jump from a mere nothing to some \$3,000,000 in a few months. Even in the lines in which it was feared injury might be caused there will be benefit as shown by the fact that American buyers have scoured all On-

tario this season for berries and cherries, despite a duty of one cent per quart on the former and 25 per cent. on the latter, with which to supply American demand.

Still there is hesitation. Why? Annexation? The securing of reciprocity in '54 killed the annexation movement that arose in '49. A prosperous people never clamor for political change, and it is abundantly clear that reciprocity will add to the prosperity of those on whom the whole industrial superstructure rests—the farmers.

Why, then, the opposition? There are honest objections to the measure; the objections of men unconsciously actuated by partizanship or misled by incorrect information. But the origin and chief strength of the opposition is wholly selfish. It comes originally from the Flavells, who fear that under reciprocity they may have to pay more for hogs, and so be unable to secure dividends running up to 120 per cent.; from captains of finance like the Aitkens, who fear that in some way the floating of mergers, which have made millionaires of the few, may be made less easily possible; from the Van Hornes and the Mackenzies, who have been enriched by subsidies and grinding freight rates extorted from the Canadian people, and who fear that with free trade in farm products there may be freer trade in transportation as well.

Is it with these interests, or with the Canadian people, that politicians who are opposing what the farmers of all Canada have long prayed for wish to be identified in the popular mind? Choose ye this day whom you will serve.

Pigs, sows and fattening hogs should be kept in separate inclosures. They will be healthier and derive more benefit from their feeds by such handling.

There is no feed better for young pigs and calves than sweet skim milk right from the separator.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY
Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
Quebec and Winnipeg

Read Them!

They Will **SAVE** You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

OLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. —Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man. —We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Olydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Olydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. —Sunnside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS — HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds butter in 7 days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN, BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE — Five two-year-old heifers; one two-year-old bull. —J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man.

THOS. SANDERSON EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, for sale. 1—18

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES — YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE — DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

Selkirk, accountant. Souris—George Thomas Robinson, of Ninga, grain buyer. Winnipeg—Thomas Seaton Ewart, of Winnipeg, barrister.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT

Brandon, Aug. 2.—Binders have started on the experimental farm crops and the first plots cut are a new unnamed variety of wheat, and Daubeney and Orloss oats. The new wheat, which appears to be a good crop, is so much earlier than Red Fyfe and the very early Marquis variety, which has been engaging the attention of farmers generally, that the officials are not sure that it is not a "nine days wonder." This new wheat, which is a very good sample, is four or five days earlier than Marquis, which is about that much earlier than Red Fyfe. All experimental farm crops are showing well and indicate that there will be satisfactory yields. Considerable of the grain is now ready for cutting, and it is coming in very fast, so that the work of the binders will hardly be interrupted from this date on, as early varieties of grain will no sooner be cut than others will be ready. Rainfall for July, according to the experimental farm reports, is 2.91 inches, the heaviest moisture for that month in many years. In 1910 the July rainfall was two inches, so that this year shows an increase of 50 per cent.

RE BLACK RUST

Montreal, Aug. 4.—G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, today wired W. M. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager, Western lines, Winnipeg, as follows: "Any truth in the newspaper reports this morning regarding black rust in Manitoba?" To which Mr. Lanigan replied as follows: "There is no truth in the newspaper reports regarding black rust in Manitoba."

The Deloraine, Elkhorn and Boissevain summer fairs were held on Aug. 2. All were complete successes.

MICHIGANDERS COMING

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Two hundred Michigan people left Detroit today for Western Canada. Their stock and household

effects filled twelve freight cars. All parts of rural Michigan were represented by the 200 persons, who will soon be farming in the Canadian West. They were well supplied with money, and in nearly every case have selected the land which they will farm.

WHEAT ESTIMATE

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome on the 22nd inst., gives preliminary estimates of 1911 wheat harvest, as follows:

Belgium, 14,050,000 bushels, compared with 12,449,000 last year; Hungary, 173,886,000 compared with 198,484,000; Italy, 196,579,000, compared with 153,339,000 last year; Spain, 154,437,000, compared with 137,449,000; Roumania, 121,710,000 compared with 110,828,000; Great Britain, 61,351,000, compared with 58,235,000 in Great Britain and Ireland last year. Conditions in Russia satisfactory.

France.—The latest reports are very optimistic, and point to a yield of about 320,000,000 bushels, against 253,000,000 bushels in 1910. Harvest has commenced in many districts, and the quality promises to be very good.

Germany.—The latest official report indicates an outturn of about 136,000,000 bushels against 142,000,000 in 1910. The weather has recently been very favorable, and the quality promises to be better than last year.

Russia.—The weather continues very hot in the Volga districts; very great damage has been done, and the yield is expected to be very small. In most other parts of the empire fairly good results are expected, and if there has been no particular decrease in the area sown, compared with last year, a relatively large yield of wheat may still be gathered, even if some 15 per cent. smaller than last year.

Turkey.—The area sown is reported to be much larger than last year; conditions generally have been favorable, and the yield promises to be an excellent one.

Roumania.—The overflowing of the Moldau in its upper reaches has done immense damage, especially to the timber industry. The crops are in danger.

The harvest in progress on the north coast of Africa is said to promise well in Algeria, where the yield of wheat is usually upward of 35,000,000, and of barley over 45,000,000 bushels; in the much less important producers, Tunis and Morocco, only a moderate outcome is expected. According to the June official report, the yield on the 1,250,000 acres of wheat in Egypt was likely to be "good" in Upper Egypt, but in Lower Egypt not quite up to that standard.

T. K. DOHERTY.

Chief Officer.

SAULT STATISTICS

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 4.—The statistical report of lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and Ontario, for the month of July show a big increase in business over the previous month. The passages of east or west bound vessels totalled 2,874, against 2,573 in June. Total freight carried was 8,545,819 tons, against 7,476,087 tons the previous month. This report as itemized follows: East bound, copper, 17,676 tons; grain, 3,553,752 bushels; building stone, 1,790 tons; flour, 787,861 barrels; iron ore, 5,161,823 tons; pig iron, 5,081 tons; lumber, 88,049,000 feet, board measure; wheat, 6,182,597 bushels; general merchandise, 22,212; passengers, 11,642. Westbound, hard coal, 418,932 tons; soft coal, 2,210,309; grain, 1,100 bushels; manufactured iron, 63,486 tons; salt, 66,566 barrels; general merchandise, 168,129 tons; passengers, 13,180. The eastbound freight exceeded the westbound by 2,805,319 tons.

PRACTICAL RANGE ECONOMY

In these days when everyone is feeling the high cost of food, it is remarkable how many sensible, practical, economical housewives fail to practice economy in the right spots. For instance—so many housewives continue month after month, year after year, trying to get good results out of the old cook stove or range—one that uses up twice as much fuel as is necessary to attain the best results—and then imagine they

CORRUGATED —PORTABLE— GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning
and Storm Proof.

Protect the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

Write for particulars—

THE

Metallic Roofing Co.

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO and WINNIPEG

1116

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections

are practising economy merely because they save, for the moment, the price of a new range. Is that real, practical economy or good management? It doesn't take much figuring to work out the correct answer—to demonstrate fully that it is a false standard of economy that permits the burning up of the price of a new range every little while in wasted fuel burned in an old, worn-out cook stove or range that was put together with stove bolts and putty, from which the putty has dried up and crumbled away, leaving open seams all over it, through which one can insert a table knife anywhere. In addition to the waste, there is a constant waste of high-priced food which hasn't had a square deal from the old, worn-out stove in a long time.

TRUST LEADERS FINED

New York, Aug. 4.—The succession of fines which has marked the progress of the government's successful campaign against wire manufacturers, indicted for forming pools in alleged violation of the anti-trust laws, reached a climax today when Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., a New York attorney, whom the federal attorney termed "head and brains of the trust," was sentenced to pay \$45,000. This is by far the heaviest penalty inflicted upon any of the seventy-three wire manufacturers who have pleaded nolle contendere, but it did not satisfy United States District Attorney Wise. He pleaded with Judge Archibald to send the wire trust attorney to jail. He declared tonight that he would apply for Mr. Jackson's disbarment. Ten of the indicted men, including Mr. Jackson, changed their pleas of not guilty to nolle contendere today. The others were fined \$1,000 each, with \$100 more for each additional indictment. Against Jackson nine indictments were found, and his fines were \$5,000 for each count. In addition he was sentenced to pay \$2,600 in costs. District Attorney Wise told the court that the defendant had made \$211,000 in organizing the wire pools in 1908, and \$107,000 in 1909, and charged that he had violated the law for twenty years. "In my opinion," he continued, "this man is the worst type of criminal that society has to contend with. He knew he was violating the law, and he dragged others into it." Others who pleaded and were fined today were: Herbert L. Scatterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, William S. Kyle, Wallace D. Rumsey, George E. Holton, Frederick I. Hall, J. B. Olsen, James H. Siberlein, Benjamin S. Wolf and Eugene R. Phillips.

Premier A. L. Sifton of Alberta, and Premier Walter Scott of Saskatchewan, have returned from their trip to the coronation, landing in Montreal on Aug. 2.

A special committee of the city council of Toronto have advised the construction of a "tube" railway under that city.

Manitoba Section

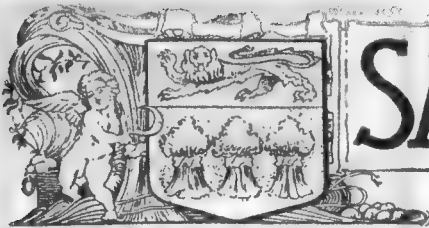
DESFORD REGULAR MEETING

A meeting of the Desford G.G.A. was held on Saturday evening, July 29, at Desford. A report of the Brandon meeting with Mr. Borden was given. Comment followed, which approved of Mr. Borden's attitude on the Hudson Bay railway, chilled meat, and elevator question, but regretted his attitude on the tariff and reciprocity, the discussion finally ending in a motion by J. R. White, seconded by A. Henderson:—"That the Desford G.G.A. re-affirm its decision to support the reciprocity agreement made with the United States." Carried without dissent. The meeting also desired that a report be sent to the Grain Growers' Guide, enclosing a cutting from the Hamilton Expositor, presented to the meeting by Mr. Kempthorne, in which it is stated that in the opinion of Mr. R. L. Borden many Western farmers are turning against the reciprocity agreement, and asking if this be true of the Western farmers. The platform of the Grain Growers, as outlined in the Guide, was read and favorably commented upon by the meeting. It was decided upon motion of A. Henderson and Gregory, "That ladies be allowed to become members of our association." Meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS E. HARPER, Sec'y.
Boissevain, Man.

MANITOBA RETURNING OFFICERS

The returning officers for Manitoba constituencies at the coming Dominion elections are as follows: Brandon—John Grant Rattray, of Pipestone, merchant. Dauphin—Edwin James Bawden, of Dauphin, barrister. Lisgar—Charles Wahn, of Gretna, agent. Macdonald—William Henry Fielding, of King Edward, farmer. Marquette—Archibald Reuben Tingley, of Russell, attorney. Portage la Prairie—Charles Heath, of Portage la Prairie, real estate agent. Provencher—Napoleon Comeault, of St. Jean Baptiste, merchant. Selkirk—Frederick Walter Robert Colclough, of



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer

Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

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E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

CORRESPONDENCE RE POLITICS

Mr. Charles Wilson, president of Dana Grain Growers' Association, has written to this office respecting the political situation. His letter is so interesting that we thought it would not be remiss to publish same, together with our reply.

Mr. J. L. Middleton, Asst.-Secy. Sask. G.G.A., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your comments in The Guide, issues of July 19 and 26, regarding the attitude of the executive towards the nomination of independent candidates, I believe every farmer will endorse the executive's decision to keep the Association entirely apart and distinct from the political movement, but I cannot see that the circular issued by the Ituna Hubbard branch asked you to involve the Association, and I doubt if Mr. David Ross would favor so doing. In the constituency of Humboldt, certainly the local associations were used at the start to advertise the movement and ascertain the amount of support likely to be received; but at the preliminary convention at Viscount on July 25 the point was discussed, and it was unanimously decided to keep the two entirely distinct and separate henceforth. Even the Viscount convention was not confined to members of the Association, but was open to all farmers, and it is quite obvious that the political movement to be a success must of necessity transcend the association and attract and embrace the support of the whole body of farmers, but while I cordially approve of the executive's attitude of non-intervention in the political movement, may I say that it is equally desirable and equally important that no manifestation of a hostile attitude should be made by the executive as a whole or by individual members of that body. The Association embraces many members who are enthusiastic independents, and it would be very unfortunate if an impression was created that any member or members of the executive held a brief for the old parties. In short, I think the executive should maintain a strictly neutral position, neither aiding nor impeding, encouraging or discouraging, and that this should be made quite clear to every one.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.
Dana, Sask., July 31.

Chas. Wilson, Esq., President Dana Grain Growers' Association.

Dear Sir:—

Many thanks for your letter of the 31st ult., which I have carefully perused. I am gratified to note that you endorse the executive's finding respecting the keeping of politics out of association affairs, this view being held by a very large number of our members.

The political situation is, indeed, a critical one, and to steer our good ship The Association through the turmoil, and at the same time remain neutral, is indeed a job which calls for great diplomacy and tact on the part of those at the helm. In our midst we have a great many able Independents, Conservatives and Liberals, while a large number of our members are not declared supporters of either party. Were we to call a convention you will readily understand that we would be unable to secure a calm and dispassionate discussion, having so many members who think they ought to vote for their party through thick and thin. You will agree with the executive, I think, when I state that before we could use the Association as

a political organization, we would require the mandate of the convention; hence my argument.

Respecting the circular which Mr. Raynor distributed amongst our secretaries in the Humboldt constituency, this gentleman has done nothing out of place. Our branch associations can discuss whatever they please at their meetings; if they wish to run independent candidates or form a Western party, they are quite at liberty to do so. The executive are of the opinion, however, that our members should go into politics on their own initiative, and not commit our organization to support any particular party. We wish to be free to criticize and forward the interests of our own particular class in every legitimate way. If we, as an association, were identified with a special party, we would be obliged to support their particular projects, whether we thought them desirable or not. In this connection I would refer you to the "Patrons of Industry," which was a stronger organization than ours, and what befel them when they entered the political arena. The situation is exceedingly complex and alive with danger, and I think the resolution which appeared in last week's Guide sums the Association's safest course up in the proverbial nutshell.

For myself, I am not identified with any party. I try to emulate a "Free Lance," working for everything to benefit the farmers.

For the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

(Signed) JAS. L. MIDDLETON.

Asst.-Sec'y.

P.S.—Regarding your remark, "I cannot see that the circular issued by the Ituna Hubbard branch asked you to involve the Association," it is only fair to the executive to explain that Mr. Raynor's circular was not the only one we received. Quite a number of letters arrived at this office urging us to take the matter up. A meeting of the executive was then called at the instigation of our president and vice-president, with the foregoing result.

J.L.M.

NEWSY BRIEFLITS

Mr. F. W. Green, our secretary, is expected to arrive in this city on Wednesday, the 9th inst., from the Old Country. We hope the change has done him good, and that he will be able to go about his duties with renewed vigor.

Percival—A grand picnic was held at this point under the auspices of the local Grain Growers' Association on the 22nd ult. Everything passed off successfully. Prominently displayed on handbills was the notice that there would be "Lots to eat; lunches all day."

Dilke G.G.A. has sent us membership fees for this year, along with a request for literature.

Cut Knife—Secretary Dion has written us for membership cards. This looks like business.

Meadow Bank—This association held a very successful picnic on the 20th ult., when great crowds congregated to witness sports, etc., and to enjoy a bounteous dinner catered for by the ladies. Mr. H. C. Pearce, the local member of Parliament, addressed the crowd on local issues, viz: roads, bridges, co-operative elevators, Thunder Hill extension of C.N.R. and reciprocity. Secretary Lloyd is very much alive, and wishes us to send him a supply of membership cards.

Plymouth—Secretary Emigh has forwarded his membership fees for 1911.

Victoria Plains—This local held a successful gathering recently, when Mr. F. C. Tate, M.L.A. spoke on association matters. Everything passed off nicely, says Mr. Tate.

Moose Jaw—The annual fair passed off with great gusto. Races and sports of all kinds were indulged in. The var-

ious exhibits were great and reflected great credit on the enterprise of our local farmers in the way of stock raising, etc. The Grain Growers' Association was in evidence with their tent, distributing literature, etc.

Young—Secretary Young has sent us membership fees for this year.

Laird—This association has also sent us membership fees. They are also interested in the purchase of wagon scales at their point.

Oban—Secretary Ellaby informs us that the literature we sent proved a great help to the members in the way of organizing their local. We trust the members will rally around the standard and go ahead.

Regina Exposition—The Sask. G.G.A., Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the Grain Growers' Guide are to co-operate in the way of having a tent at the fair to advertise these three organizations. Executive Officer A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, is in charge.

Political Situation—Quite a number of callers have made enquiries in reference to the Grain Growers' stand on politics. They have all, without exception, endorsed the executive's finding in this connection.

Hillsley has sent us membership fees for this year.

Stockholm has also sent fees.

North Star G.G.A. has sent us a donation towards our coronation fund, and a remittance in payment of the convention reports sent them recently.

Kipling has sent us fees for twenty-three members for the year 1911.

Sylvania—This local is very much interested in the elevator question. They have organized a branch themselves and are exceedingly anxious to have an elevator built at their point, Tisdale, this fall.

Kerrobot and St. Hippolyte—These two locals are interested in the elevator company. We have passed their communications to Mr. Dunning, secretary Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Regina.

Ryerson—This branch held a great picnic recently, when Mr. Maharg addressed the members on the new elevator company and Association matters. Our president was successful in establishing or collecting sufficient stock to build an elevator at Ernfold.

Excelsior—Secretary Salmond has sent us a donation on behalf of his members towards our coronation fund.

Balmoe G.G.A. held a fine picnic at Millet's Crossing last month. The gathering was attended by the members of Eagle Creek, Dreyers and Arelee branches. Everything passed off successfully.

Swarthmore Grain Growers also held a great gathering on the 20th of last month. Sports were indulged in, and one of the features of the gathering was a tug-of-war match between teams representing Canadians, English, Irish Scotch. The Scotchmen pulled off the honors, and were presented with a straw hat each. Perhaps it was the porridge which made the men from the Land of the Heather come out of the fray with flying colors. After defraying expenses the secretary reported a neat balance to the good.

Newberry—Organizer Conlan is a very busy man and has been doing yeoman work for the association this year. Another gentleman in this district who deserves special mention is Mr. Brockley. The members of Ada association were loud in their praises of his singing and the great arguments he put forth inducing many farmers to place some dark horses in the field this year and again defeat Coburg. They will no doubt make the men west of Moose Jaw go some.

Atwater Grain Growers held a very successful picnic recently, when great crowds attended. This is going to be an annual affair.

Chamberlain intends having a picnic on August 5. We hope that it will be a

great success. They have also sent us a donation for our coronation fund.

Drummond Creek—Secretary Phillips writes us that the farmers of this district have formed an association at Battleford to be known as Drummond Creek. Officers have been elected with Messrs. J. Manse and E. Wilson as president and vice-president. We welcome this new organization into the fold and hope that it will become a real live organization.

Clarke Hill—The meeting turned out a splendid success and we hope that their picnic will turn out likewise. Secretary Goodburn has the Association's welfare at heart and is quite enthusiastic.

Guide Subscriptions.—We wish all our members would purchase this paper. We have received a few subscriptions this week and hope to boost The Guide during the Moose Jaw fair. There is no mistake about The Guide being the best farmers' paper in the Dominion.

Borden—This association is very much alive. The following resolution was passed at their last meeting: "Resolved, that the executive be requested to call upon the Dominion government to cancel the C.P.R. tax exemption which is now causing the whole burden of taxation in agricultural districts to be borne solely by homesteaders, farmers and others, to the great hindrance of general settlement, while the C.P.R. are holding their lands at high values purely for speculative purposes, thereby rendering nugatory (insignificant) the original aim and intention of the tax exemption, and keeping the land from passing into cultivation as was originally anticipated."

Dilke—Secretary Cappel has sent us membership fees for this year, also a request for more literature.

Plymouth—This association has also forwarded their membership fees for 1911.

Ryerson—Secretary Silvester informs us that their picnic, which was held on the 20th inst., was a great success from start to finish. Mr. J. A. Maharg, our president, gave a stirring address on the work of the association and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. Mr. Maharg also wrote up shares for a forty thousand bushel elevator to be built at Ernfold. The Grain Growers in this district have indeed demonstrated in a practical way that they are alive, and we expect to hear that things are booming out Ryerson way in the near future.

TRACTOR VS. HORSE.

As the years advance, farming becomes more and more a matter of business rather than a means of existence. The modern agriculturist figures his costs and profits as carefully as does the merchant, and he is just as alert to avail himself of cost-cutting systems as is the business man. Perhaps the best instance of business-method farming is shown in the harvesting of grain crops on the great ranches of the American Northwest. Not many years ago, these vast harvest tracts were a problem to their owners oftentimes thousands and thousands of dollars going to waste, because of the lack of men and facilities to gather the harvest at the right time. In its day, the three-horse-and-a-man binder was welcomed, but still it was not sufficient to cope with the gigantic task. Then came the big 20 to 30 horse outfits and the steam tractors for propelling the massive combined harvesters. Today the gasoline and kerosene tractors are now also coming into general use.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has removed its headquarters to the capital of this province. Secretary Dunning's office is now located in Regina.

GET MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

During the summer months flies and insects are attracted to the horses and cattle on the farm. No matter how clean your barns are, cleanliness alone will not keep them away.

You must use

COOPER'S FLY KNOCKER

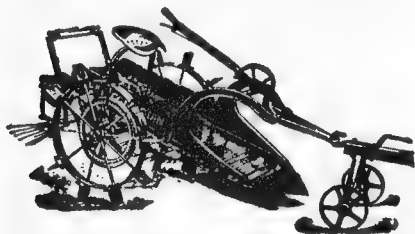
This preparation is usually sprayed over the animals. One gallon will keep 25 horses or cattle in good condition for two weeks.

It is guaranteed to do the work better than anything else on the market. It is the only one that will not injure the hide of the animal.

Sole Western Agents:

THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.
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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

O.K. Canadian Two Horse Elevator Potato Digger



Will dig your crop with your own two horses
Write for our 1911 catalog of prices
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Send To-day for The Kramer Catalog
It tells all about the perfect seedbed

This man uses **Rotary Harrow Attachment**
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Save all this slavish work
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During all that period the public have, in most convincing fashion, shown that they appreciate the opportunity of obtaining Life Insurance at the lowest possible cost—and with the highest possible profits—consistent with sound business principles.

That is why—at nineteen years—The Great-West Life has a business in force of over \$62,000,000.

The Great-West
Life Assurance Company
Head Office - WINNIPEG

A City for the People

Continued from Page 7

nor a happier people than those who pay no tax on their homes.

Municipal Ownership

The citizens of Edmonton are firm believers in municipal ownership of public utilities. They have a street railway system second to none in a city of like size. It was built and is operated by the city. For the first two years the system lost money, due in a great extent to the fact that real estate interests exerted pressure that caused the laying of more track than was really needed. But this condition has reacted to the good of the city, the out-lying districts developing at an amazing speed on account of the car service. But even with the system losing money the people were given a good service, much better than any private corporation would have under similar circumstances. The third year showed a profit which is increasing rapidly. The rates are no lower than in most Canadian cities, viz., six regular tickets for a quarter; workmen's tickets, good only during certain hours, eight for a quarter; children's tickets ten for a quarter, but the citizen has the knowledge that the profits are all going toward the development of the system instead of into the pockets of private parties. Thirty-one modern cars are run on the lines.

Automatic Telephones

One of the strongest cards of the city is the public owned telephone system. Edmonton had one of the first telephone systems in Western Canada. It was owned by a private company and fitted with out-of-date instruments and plant. But the Bell system had never gained a foothold in the place and the city was able to buy out the company's holdings at a reasonable figure. When taken over the system was immediately converted to the Strowger Automatic system. In the operation of this system no central girls are needed. The subscriber wishing to call up a number simply turns up that series on a dial—thus to call No. 5521, he turns the number 5 twice to a given mark, then does the same with the 2 and the 1—presses a button and lifts the receiver. A machine at the central station gives him connection with the desired number, or, if it is busy, gives a busy ring. The service given by this system has been most satisfactory and the telephones have paid from the start. All complaints are attended to immediately they are made, a state of affairs that endures in too few cities where a private corporation owns the system. The rental of a business phone comes to thirty dollars per year, while a residence phone costs but twenty dollars. There are over 4,000 subscribers to the system, which is constantly being extended. Connection is made with the government long-distance lines.

Light and Power

The early settlers of Edmonton were a progressive lot, for when the city was nothing but a fur-trading post of a small population a private company installed an electric light system. This system was taken over by the municipal government in 1903. The rapid growth of the city since that year has made it very difficult to keep the service up to the expansion, but the engineer in charge has done his work in a manner that has gained him the approbation of the entire population. Even the sparsely settled sections of the city have the service. Domestic lighting service is charged at the rate of eight cents per kilowatt hour, while power is supplied on a sliding scale from 3½ cents up to 7½ cents per kilowatt hour, according to the amount used. It is the aim of the city officers to keep the lighting and power service practically at cost. It is found that the present rates return a profit and they will be reduced.

The water supply is pumped at the light station. It is in connection with these services that the move referred to in the introduction of this article, is under consideration. It is now necessary to bring the coal twenty miles to the plant, while whole districts in the close proximity are underlaid with fields. Less than four miles from the present site the city could get a loca-

tion over a twenty-one foot seam of high grade bituminous coal that lies but forty feet underground. At present the coal costs \$2.75 per ton delivered at the plant. With the station located at the proposed mine, the coal could be taken from the shaft, placed into automatic stokers and thence into the furnaces, all for \$1.25 per ton—net saving, \$1.50 per ton.

In regard to the street improvements the city has a unique policy. It is possessed of an up-to-date plant for street building. But in the greater part of the cases, the city does not do the work. When improvements are contemplated, bids for the work are called for. The city engineer figures on the work and puts in a bid along with the private corporations. If one of these corporations can do the work cheaper than the engineer figures he can, the contract is let. If not the city engineer goes ahead.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES

(By E. W. Longnecker)

Did you ever clean and work on taking out valves and examining sparker, piston rings, cams, etc., and lose two or three hours of valuable time, because you picked up the coal oil can instead of the gasoline can, and dumped its contents into the engine supply tank? I have.

Did you see the engine running in a half-way manner on that coal oil with hardly enough power to keep itself going? I have.

Did you feel much like an expert when you found out what was the real cause of the trouble? I have; because every true expert, we believe, must occasionally feel like, and possibly look like, 30 cents.

Have you ever told an operator in trouble that you thought what he needed was a new battery when his gasoline tank was empty? I have.

Have you ever worked on the carburettor, screwing here and adjusting there for quite a spell, when a new battery or a new insulation for the sparker points were all that were necessary? I have.

Did you ever determine just what was wrong with a lame engine and wire to the manufacturer for a new part, and before it reached you you discover that you did not need it at all, and that with the old part the engine would run as well as with the new if it was only otherwise well adjusted? I have.

Did you recall a hundred other things that now seem foolish to do that you once did in your expert career? I do.

Some of these foolish capers which now come to my mind happened in my expert experience sixteen years ago and one of them not sixteen days ago.

Because of these blunders I count myself capable of lending a helping hand to gas engine operators in distress. I count them as experiences which enable me to solve many a more difficult trouble problem and bring order out of chaos in cases that are often seemingly hopeless. They are the blunders that, in my opinion, help to build up a safe, sensible and self-reliant expert.

When I was first called an expert I felt my unworthiness of the name because it had to me a far different meaning then than now. It was then, one who knew every ailment of the gas engine and could apply the proper remedy within a very few minutes after getting his eye on it. Now an expert is one of those careful operators who gets along smoothly and constantly with his engine and one who looks well after the cleaning, oiling, mechanical, electrical and chemical conditions necessary to the successful operation of the engine.

These conditions are not hard to understand so as to enable any one with a painstaking disposition to operate and care for a gas engine with entire success even to the point of doing his own experting.

We make these confessions to encourage the earnest beginner so that he may not get weary along the way that many of us have travelled over. When one round of the ladder has been gained we have only to look and reach for the next one above, and, if fortunate enough to get to the top, we will find plenty of room.—Threshermen's Review.

The pig can eat more than he can digest; and digest more than he can use. So it is not a fact that a pig can take care of all he can eat.

The Gate That Lasts
The frame of the Peerless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag nor get out of order.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates
are built to stand. They will save you money because they never need repair. We also make lawn, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

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MADE IN FOUR SIZES
8 x 16 inch Machine, \$44.50

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SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

has recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Total cost for oil and repairs only one dollar and fifteen cents. Less than two cents per year. Write for free, illustrated account and see how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear.

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CLUB YOUR ORDERS and save freight.

WRITE

PAINT DEP'T, 60 King Street, WINNIPEG

The Man Next Door

Miss Melvina Scerrod scowled and choked back an angry exclamation as she watched the man next door. Yet it was really none of her business. He was cheerfully throwing a pan of potato peelings into his own back yard. He was whistling joyously, which was an added annoyance. Miss Melvina disliked the blatant arrogance of his whistle.

"The idiot!" she snapped aloud. "To think of throwing garbage just outside a kitchen door! He is making a regular breeding place for flies and we'll be pestered to death all summer. I should think he would hire some woman to do his housework. I don't call it decent for a man to live in a house by himself and wash his own dishes!"

It really was a shame. For ten years—ever since old Mrs. Olson had died and left the house to a nephew in New York, who did not consider it worth much attention—the place next door had brimmed with vexation for Miss Melvina. Nearly every year a family, more or less desirable, had moved in and after several months had moved away. But this lone man was the latest and most obnoxious tenant of all. Miss Melvina decided grimly that the Frawleys with their seven noisy children were preferable. They kept the yard clean at least.

But this man—Miss Melvina loathed the sight of his blue overalls and striped sweater; his impudent swagger and air of being perfectly at home. She detested the corn-cob pipe, which was never absent from his mouth. But most of all she loathed his uncertain, amateurish attempts at housework. Scarcely two weeks had elapsed since his arrival, yet Miss Melvina had turned from an ordinary woman with the usual amount of good and bad temper to a bitter-tongued shrew. Her peace of mind was gone. Once he threw out two big crocks of clabbered milk. And just beside the fence Miss Melvina's two half-grown pigs squealed lustily for the dainty mess. "Such sinful waste!" ejaculated Miss Melvina. While he was emptying the crocks he called a cheerful "Good-morning" to Miss Melvina, whom he saw behind the muslin curtain. She returned the salutation with a funeral grunt.

Several warm days came, the fore-shadows of an early summer. Two big blue flies buzzed in Miss Melvina's tiny, spotless kitchen. She was aghast. The sight of the eager invaders spurred her to decisive measures. She snatched a shawl from a nail, tossed it over her head and ran over to the fence where the man was leaning, calmly puffing his old, disreputable pipe.

"Mr.—er—" she floundered. She had heard his name, but it had slipped completely from her mind.

"Trenton—Jim Trenton," he furnished eagerly and pulled the brown cap which was perched on a thick mass of grey hair.

"Mr. Trenton," Miss Melvina repeated with a severe dignity which ignored his evident cordiality. "You've got to stop it."

"Er—what?" he asked. "Smoking?" And he looked wistfully at the pipe which he had taken from his mouth at her approach.

"No, of course not," she snapped. "What is it to me whether you smoke or not? Although it is a very bad habit. Throwing stuff in the yard—that's what I mean! It attracts flies!"

"You don't say so!" The rueful droop to his mouth as he looked at the tell-tale litter was ingratiating. But Miss Melvina could not be soothed. "It's disgraceful," she cried; "to have such an untidy yard!"

"I guess you're right," he admitted with a furtive glance about him. Miss Melvina walked home in majestic silence, and tried to feel that she had performed a proper action, and that the incident was closed.

She was very busy the remainder of the day, and in the course of her many duties she had to pass the windows and could not fail to see that the man next door was working harder than man ever worked before. First he had picked up all the scraps of paper, large and small, which dotted both front yard and back. Then he got the rake and diligently went over every inch of ground. It was raked and scraped and almost polished. By evening his place almost rivalled Miss Melvina's own in point of neatness. He did not stop for supper, but

kept steadily on until it was too dark to see. Then he hung the rake from the low branch of an apple tree and came across to Miss Melvina's gate. She was coming out. Her arms were full of bundles and good stuff for the church social and her best bonnet rested on her curly brown hair, which forty-five years had not dared to streak with grey. "Does it look better?" he asked with jubilant satisfaction.

Miss Melvina admitted with somewhat grudging kindness that it did look much better and then she would have hurried on. But he leaned against the fence in a leisurely way which suggested that he had something else to say, and Miss Melvina waited to hear it.

"Are you going to the social?" he asked finally.

"Yes," said Miss Melvina, rather surprised.

"I kind of had a notion to go," he said plaintively. "I suppose there will be a supper?"

"Yes, there will be," she answered, and was conscious of a feeling of pity. Was it possible that he tired of his own cooking? Then she straightened coldly. He ought to be tired. Why was he living in that heathenish way by himself? Where was his wife or daughter?

He answered the unspoken query. "I get awful tired of my messes, but what is a fellow to do when he hasn't got a wife or anybody who cares two cents about him? In the city I always went to a restaurant. But here there isn't any." He sighed wistfully.

"What did you come here for?" Miss Melvina demanded, crisply, quite forgetting that it was none of her business.

But he replied at once, as though he was glad of the opportunity to tell his troubles. "I had to. My health gave way. I was in the shop all day—making furniture—and the doctor said I had to get out in the country where I could have a chance at fresh air, or I wouldn't last a year. But I didn't think it would be so lonesome."

Miss Melvina felt strangely ashamed. Now that she took a good long look at him she could see that he was far from robust. And very likely he had not the money to pay a housekeeper.

"Why don't you come to the social?" she urged. "You will get a fine supper and then you can get acquainted with everybody, and you'll soon find your lonesomeness a thing of the past."

He looked at her appealingly. "Would you mind," he asked with a humble diffidence which touched her, "if I went along with you? You see, I don't know a solitary soul and I don't exactly relish the idea of pushing into that crowd by myself."

Miss Melvina stared and a refusal trembled on her lips. Such audacity! Why, she didn't know who or what he was! Then she met the wistful longing of his eyes. And it suddenly occurred to her that he had a very attractive face. A faint, slow blush, a timid reminder of the long past days of her youth, crept over Miss Melvina's face. Not for twenty-five years had a man asked to escort her to a social.

"Would you mind waiting?" he asked hopefully. "It won't take me two minutes to slick up and put on my other suit."

Miss Melvina was listening to the comments which she was sure to hear. She could surmise the whisper, "Miss Melvina's got a beau!" which would scurry around the big assembly room where the social was to be held. Then she smiled kindly at the waiting man and said, quite as though it were a matter of course, "All right; I'll sit out here and wait until you are ready."

LITTLE DIMPLES

By W. Edson Smith

What's a dimple?

Oh, that's simple!

It's a ripple in the whirlpool

Of a pretty woman's smile.

It may lead you to destruction—

Maybe start a rousing ruction;

It was placed there by the devil

With intention to beguile.

Change your dimple

To a pimple;

Twist the "d" around a bit—

It's just a letter more or less;

For a dimple—ah—inverting,

Makes a whole lot less of flirting;

And this topsy-turvy treatment

Has been needed long, I guess.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')50
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)50
S.G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Hargrave St.
To maintain the Fresh Air Home at least for three months in the summer.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

SASKATCHEWAN

Zena Mervil, Wapella, Sask., secretary of the Woodleigh Sunshine Guild:—Dear Zena, your letter and enclosure received safely. Will forward manual this week, as we have just received them from headquarters. You could make a quilt for single bed or small one for a child's cot; whichever you would like best. I am deeply grateful for your loving help. Give my love to all the children. I will write a long letter, and tell you more of the branch work. Write often.

Olive Millham, Hazel Cliff, Sask.:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending cards and buttons. Write and tell me your brother's names and cards will be sent for them also.

If you were living near me I would ask you to call on many errands of mercy; an automobile can cover the ground so quickly. Some day I hope to see a Sunshine automobile delivering comforts to my needy ones. Don't you think "Margaret" is very ambitious?

Mrs. A.J.E., Odessa, Sask.:—Glad, indeed, to hear from you again. I will forward copy of paper to you and try to send it regularly. The work is growing wonderfully and each brings help and support. Many blessings have been given, and I hope that from now on the work will grow and scatter, until the chain is complete from coast to coast.

Alice Grey, McLean Station, Sask.:—Your kind letter and 25 cents received safely, for which accept my hearty thanks. I will forward card and button. Try and form a branch of Sunshine in your school. Some school branches are making quilts, bandages, muslin handkerchiefs (from cheesecloth), which greatly help me in the work of helping the sick.

Hannah Dixon, Clair, Sask.:—Your good wishes and kindly thoughts for the work are a great joy to me. Many thanks for the 5 cents. I am sending membership card and button. I hope to hear of a branch of Sunshine in your school.

MANITOBA

Dorothy Ryan, Rosser, Man.:—Dear little girl, I will send buttons without delay. Also membership card and buttons for your brother and sister. Hope you are feeling stronger. When you go back to school try and form a branch of Sunshine. Write often.

N.T., Binscarth:—Dear child, your lovely scrap books will indeed prove a "Ray of Sunshine" to some sick little one. I will forward at the earliest possible moment your membership cards. Accept my loving thanks for gift of \$1.00. The scrap books are always a great delight to the sick children. When made on a five-cent copybook they are just as heavy as a child can hold. Nothing elaborate is necessary, but simple pictures and postcards make a pretty combination. Cheesecloth handkerchiefs also help, as they are so cheap and easily made.

HOMES WANTED

Two dear boys of 8 and 9 years of age are without a permanent home. I would be glad to hear of a good home for them. The mother will not give them up altogether, as she hopes to make a position for them in a few years. Here is a "kind act" to help this dear mother and her boys.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged\$19.75
Rosser 1.00
A friend 1.00
A Sincere Well-wisher 3.75
Alice Grey25

\$25.75

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

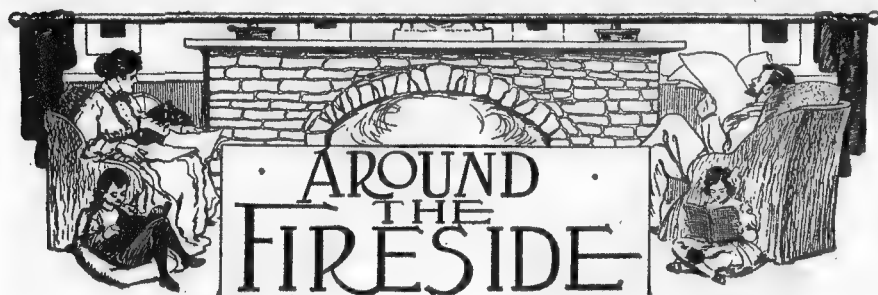
Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

WARM WEATHER DRINKS

Since the human body is mostly water, it will seem reasonable to the one who stops to think that there is a great waste or consumption of water in the system continually, especially in warm weather. Heat not only dries it up, but opens the pores of the skin, and allows it to evaporate on the outside of the body. This statement applies only to natural heat, and not to heat of fevers.

Few people practice the water-drinking habit, though it would greatly improve general health conditions to do so, if good water can be had. Abundance of water is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of every vital energy. "Cleanliness inside the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness outside the body," and pure water, and lots of it, tends to insure one as certainly as it does the other. Waste materials, accumulating inside of the body instead of being diluted and washed away by copious draughts of good water become poisons and generate many and unnecessary aches, pains and

kindred ills innumerable, of which dull headache, and "that tired feeling" are the most common, but by no means the most imperative hints of lurking dangers in the system.

The minimum amount of water daily for an adult as prescribed by the physician of today is two quarts. The water should be filtered so that no mineral sediments be taken into the stomach to make trouble there, when large quantities are taken. It is no new prescription to drink half a pint or even a pint of hot water half an hour before breakfast. This is intended as a douche to the stomach to clear it of any debris that an overnight or all night effort of the discouraged stomach has failed to dispose of. The statement is made by an investigator that three-quarters of an hour is the time occupied by an ordinary stomach in emptying itself of a pint of cold water. As heat hastens the stomach's action, hot water is emptied in less time.

The most common of all beverages is, surely, tea. Practically every person

drinks tea. Rich or poor, old or young, white or black, tea is the cup that cheers.

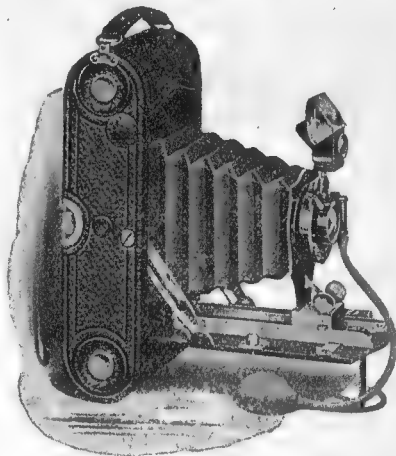
It is held by some that green tea holds more tannic acid than black, because in the curing process of the black, fermentation takes place, and this reduces the injurious acid in this variety of tea.

Green tea is not fermented before drying, but whether black or green, tea should never be boiled in the steeping. Pour boiling water (not simmering water) over the leaves, in the pot after the pot has been previously scalded. Cover closely, and let stand five minutes, pour off into a second hot pot, and the tea may be kept indefinitely in this without the leaves, and still be good and wholesome. It is the standing with the leaves in, from which the poison, tannic acid, is steeping, that ruins tea.

The moderate use of tea is not harmful. Those who pin their faith to coffee as a headache elixir, must remember to charge this popular beverage with the depression, weight and dullness that follow, perhaps unaccountably, some time after partaking freely of strong coffee. Nerves and heart action are overstimulated temporarily, and when the effect wears away reaction sets in, and then comes lassitude and dullness.

Coffee is good in its place. Find its place, and keep it there. Cocoa and chocolate are prepared from the same seeds. Cocoa is chocolate with much of the oil extracted. Both are valuable foods, and make nourishing drinks without injurious effects.

Fresh fruit drinks for the hot season are especially satisfying. They should be made in season and may be canned like fruits. Granite utensils, silver or wooden spoons, and granulated sugar

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with the fruits form the equipment for the fruit syrups.

For Currant Syrup—Wash, drain on a cloth, and stem the currants; mash thoroughly and set in a warm place for twenty-four hours, or until fermentation begins (this destroys the pectin contained in the fruit, and prevents the juice from jellying.) Drain the juice through a cheesecloth bag that has been wrung out of hot water; measure and allow two pounds of sugar for each pint of juice. Set over a slow fire and stir constantly until every particle of sugar is dissolved. As soon as it is boiling, hot take from the fire, skim, and when cold pour into jars and seal. Make cherry, raspberry, or a combination of raspberry and currant syrup in the same way. Use a quarter of a glass of syrup to a glass of cold water.

For Lemon Syrup—Grate the yellow rind from six lemons, being sure that the lemons have been well washed, and mix it with three tablespoons of powdered sugar. Squeeze the juice from one dozen lemons and strain out the seeds. Boil the sugared rind for five minutes in two cups of water, add the juice, and for every cup of liquid allow one and one-fourth cups of sugar; stir until the sugar is dissolved, boil five minutes, skim and seal hot.

THE NEW HANDBAG

For the last few years the leather handbag of about 7 by 9 inches, in either black, tan, or brown leather, was the popular fad; for the woman who takes notice of things. In this she could carry a small purse for money, a yard or two of ribbon, if narrow; perhaps a spool of thread, pins, needles, handkerchief and the inevitable scraps of paper, usually cooking recipes, gotten from a neighbor on some call; druggists' prescriptions and old friends' addresses, etc., all scrambled together in one inextricable mass, so that it became a nerve-racking exercise to disentangle anything from the conglomerate heap. She was a specialist who had compartments in hers for the separation of articles. So much for the old style; but such as it was we were thankful, for whether or not we could find any article once committed to its confusing depths, we were comforted to know that it was really there, and that no one else could find it either. But with the years the familiar leather bag is passing, and in its place is appearing a fantastic creation of varying colors, sizes and shapes, some round, some oblong, some square, some pointed at the bottom and square at the top, but whatsoever the circumference (and they are growing larger every day) or shape, one inexorable feature prevails in all—they must be very flat—they must not bulge. To bulge is to invite Fashion's severest reproof. The pocket inside of many of the new styles is very small, and does not fill the outer size of the bag by a long way. But though Fashion rules with a rod of iron, when the thickness of the bag is considered,



MOONEY'S BISCUITS ARE THINNER

That makes them neater, crisper, daintier, more appetizing.

The one biscuit good enough to take the place of your own baking.

Fresh as the biscuits from your own oven.

Think what that means! Freedom from a broiling kitchen—leisure on the porch or in the parlor. Time to do the little knick-knacks that have been neglected.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

Are the creamiest, crispest crackers made.

They are baked in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg—right at your very door.

Use **MOONEY'S** and be sure of a biscuit that is absolutely fresh; a biscuit that will satisfy the family,

In tempting packages or sealed tins
as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY DO IT"



the individual is left to exercise her own absolute sway as to colors and mixtures and materials from which these charming accessories are constructed, if not bought ready-made. Many showing in the shops are made from rich, silk velvet that may match or harmonize in color with the gown worn. These may be trimmed all round the front or outside with gold or silver banding similar to that seen on many hats this season—about one and one-half inches in width would be correct, and so as to curve around the corners prettily and smoothly, it would be preferable to have it with the edges not straight, but scalloped. A silk cord about one-third inch thick of the same shade, with tassels and about 50 inches long, serves as a handle, or rope by which to sling it over the shoulder, or swing it from the hand loosely, near the foot of the skirt. The opening section with clasps can be bought, as can all the other portions, separately, and be made up handsomely at home. The store price of such as is described here in velvet, ready-made, with trimming, is \$4.50.

Chamois leather would make up easily and suitably if lined well. So also would tapestry, which is now perhaps the most popular and unique of all qualities. It can be bought in such soft and fusing colors. Remember, cretonne or furniture covering is not tapestry. Furniture may be upholstered in tapestry, but commonly it is not, so that in ordering, be sure to ask for tapestry, in very small pattern, and as near as possible the general shade of the costume with which it is to be carried. The frame also should be selected with an eye to harmony.

The long used gold and silver mesh bags are still used and probably always will be.

KITCHEN

Sea Foam.—Boil 3 cups sugar, 2-3 cup syrup and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water until a drop hardens at once in cold water. Beat whites of two eggs stiff. Turn hot syrup over it in thin stream, beating all the while. Add one cup nut meats and pour on buttered plates.

Butter Scotch.—Cook in granite pan 1 cup water, 1 pound brown sugar, 2 tablespoons butter and boil until a drop hardens in cold water. Pour into buttered tins and mark into squares as it cools.

A nice dainty for extra occasions.

Candied Fruit.—Make a syrup of 1 pound sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Boil without stirring until a drop hardens quickly in cold water. Remove from the fire; set in pan of boiling water; add to the syrup 1 teaspoon lemon juice. With fork dip each piece of fruit in the hot syrup and lay on waxed paper to cool.

DREAMLAND

E. A. Breckenridge

Pretty little stranger, in your downy bed,
With the sunlight playing round your
touzled head,

With the brown elves dancing in your
merry eye,

Tell me, little stranger—where does
Dreamland lie?

On the wooded hilltops with their crowns
of green?

In the placid waters with their glittering
sheen?

Or above the cloud drifts in the shining
sky?

Tell me, little stranger—where does
Dreamland lie?

Is it on the clouds, that fly on feathered
wing?

Or on rugged mountains where the
lichens cling?

Will we find it some day, in the by-and-by?
Tell me, little stranger—where does
Dreamland lie?

Will you take me with you when you go
again?

Far from earthly passion, loneliness and
pain,

Hand in hand we'll find it—only you and I,
Come then, little stranger—where does
Dreamland lie?



8971.—A Unique and Effective Night Gown.
Ladies Night Dress with Peasant Yoke.
Suitable for all lingerie fabrics. The yoke is
cut with cap sleeve in one, and is joined to full
skirt pieces. The model is simple and easily
made. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small,
Medium and Large. It requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40
inch material for the Medium size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in
The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten
cents to the Pattern Department, Grain
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the
number of the pattern, giving bust measure
for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt
patterns, and the age when ordering patterns
for Misses or Children. It will require from
ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns
as they are supplied direct from the makers.
No new worker need be nervous or afraid to
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pattern you buy; also the picture of the fin-
ished garment to use as a guide.

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We have told you about Blue Ribbon quality—about the Blue Ribbon guarantee—about the practical economy in buying these splendid goods. Now it depends on you. We ask you to ask your grocer for Blue Ribbon goods, and when you buy remember that unless you are perfectly satisfied you may return the unused portion and have your money refunded.

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FINE ATTRACTIVE HOME



DESIGN "VANCOUVER" 21ft. 6in. x 32ft.

Your first impression of this House is bound to be favorable. Outside appearance is very picturesque, having a Full Six foot Verandah with Large Square Porch Posts.

Exposed Brackets and Rafters also add to the general attractiveness of this ever popular design. Notice the Balcony on second floor.

On the ground floor are Reception Hall, Living and Dining Rooms connected by sliding doors, Kitchen, Pantry, and Back Porch.

Upstairs are Three Fine Bedrooms, Linen Closet, Clothes Closets, separate Bath and Toilet. This is a particularly bright house, there being plenty of windows.

This is a very neat, inexpensive home, and should be worth your while to ask for further particulars.

Our Mr. Whaley will be at the Dominion Exposition, Regina. Don't miss seeing him.

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Prices and give your
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Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our *Metallic Ceiling* will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.



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"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. Metallic is so clean and sanitary."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

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Agents wanted in some sections

IMMIGRATION CHANGES

Washington, Aug. 6.—Many radical changes in the immigration law are provided under the terms of a general bill, which will be introduced in the senate tomorrow by Senator Dillingham, former chairman of the senate committee on immigration, and of the joint immigration commission. Most of the innovations suggested are the result of the investigations of the commission. The measure proposes to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws, except so far as they relate to naturalization. In their place is substituted an amendment to the general immigration law, which provides for the exclusion from the United States of "persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization." The exclusion does not apply, however, to government officers, travellers, and members of the learned professions.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—An aviation circuit race in Belgium, organized by the Aero club, for which prizes amounting to \$7,000 and the King's cup, have been offered, started today. There were eighteen entrants. M. Lanser, a Frenchman, won the first leg, from Brussels to Mons, a distance of about 35 miles, in two hours, twelve minutes. Maurice Tabuteau and M. Parisot, fell and smashed their machines, but neither man was injured. The race will end at Brussels, August 15.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 7.—The record for cutting oats in the Thunder Bay district was made today, when J. Mountstephen, of Kakabeka Falls, started cutting a crop which he estimates will run at least 60 bushels to the acre, and it stands 4 feet 6 inches high.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—Earl Grey will leave Canada for home on October 6. Nothing official has yet been received as to the time of the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, but it is expected it will be about the middle of October.

Edmonton, Aug. 7.—A. C. Rutherford, ex-Premier of Alberta, announced today that he would be candidate for Liberal nomination in Edmonton district against Hon. Frank Oliver.

Rome, Aug. 7.—The condition of Pope Pius, who today suffered a slight relapse, was satisfactory tonight, according to the physicians. They expressed the belief that a few days would suffice to perfect a recovery.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

Robert Meighen

Made His Fortune in Land

Mr. Robert Meighen, the president of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, who passed away so suddenly at his home in Montreal the other day, had made more money out of land than perhaps any other man in Canada. His early associations with his brother-in-law, Lord Mount Stephen, as well as with Lord Strathcona, brought him into the Canadian Northwest previous to the time that the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway had taken tangible form. Mr. Meighen often told of how at that time he was sitting at Fort Garry, which is now a part of the City of Winnipeg, chatting with his associates, and even then he had, as a result of his confidence in the Northwest country, made up his mind that he would acquire just as much land in that section of the country as he possibly could. Later on, he became largely interested in the Canada North-West Land company, which at that time was controlled altogether by the C.P.R. group, who realized that a great deal of the value that the lands of the company would acquire would result from the construction of the proposed first transcontinental railway. In later years the stock of the Canada North-West Land company steadily went up to new high levels, as a result of the wonderful prices that the company was getting for its land holdings. And while a good many of the shareholders, from time to time, found it advantageous to take their profits, Mr. Meighen, on the other hand, whenever possible, took all the stock that was offering in the open market. Therefore, a few years ago, when the company had so much money that it decided to gradually buy in its own capital, he was by far the largest individual shareholder in the company, and perhaps owned 40 per cent. of its stock. This investment alone would have made him a millionaire many times over.

Big Land Grant

His close association with Lord Mount Stephen also resulted in his becoming very largely interested in the New Brunswick railway, a company which received a tremendous land grant from the government in return for the construction of the railway line. The land secured was covered with beautiful timber. In fact, when a few years ago it was leased to the C.P.R., Mr. Meighen and his associates kept the entire land holdings. With the enormous value that good pulp and timber lands have at the present time in Canada, it has been figured by some of Mr. Meighen's business associates, that his proportion of the pulp lands in New Brunswick are worth anywhere from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

His home in Montreal, which is situated on Drummond street, just above St. Catherine, was formerly that of Lord Mount Stephen, previous to the latter's departure to reside in Scotland. The mansion is surrounded by extensive gardens and a vegetable farm, and extends an entire city block from Drummond street, practically right in the centre of one of the best retail districts of Montreal. In fact, many years ago, when he took the property over from his brother-in-law, it is understood that he paid something in the neighborhood of \$100,000 for it, which even then was considerably less than its value, owing to the very magnificent house which stood on it; and today the property, without the house at all, at the prices that are being secured in the neighborhood, must easily be worth over \$1,500,000.

One of the outstanding features of Mr. Meighen's career is the very close association that always existed between himself and Lord Mount Stephen. He was a staunch admirer of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and his appreciation of the C.P.R. group may well be gauged by the remark he made to Sir Thomas, when the latter, in tendering to Mr. Meighen an invitation to go on the board of directors of the C.P.R., received the answer from him that he would a hundred times rather be a director of the big Canadian railway than be Premier of Canada.

Son Succeeds Father

Following on the death of Mr.

LOAD YOUR OWN CARS OR FILL YOUR GRANARY WITH A

"Taggart" Portable Elevator

Construction

The "Taggart" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18-ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on a wagon or truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction or up and down.

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It is a back saver, time saver, money saver.

It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

Our Prices are Right

For loading cars and filling granaries—it can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine.



Cut shows elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Our 1911 Model has improved skids, delivery spout, force feed connection, etc.; in fact, as near to perfection as an elevator can be made. Write for descriptive circular.

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CORRUGATED METAL LATH

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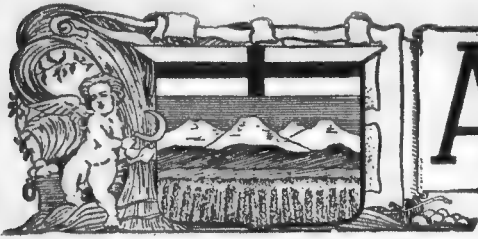
WE HAVE SAVED OUR CUSTOMERS HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

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WINNIPEG

Meighen, his only son, Col. Frank Meighen, has been elected to succeed him as president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Col. Meighen has been more or less in touch with the milling trade, and his general training will undoubtedly enable him to handle various enterprises successfully. Although he has already gone on record as holding his late father's views as against the merger of the larger flour companies, it would not be surprising to many if the developments that are likely to occur during the next few years in the milling trade of the country were such that some kind of a reorganization of the leading companies would be found mutually advantageous.

LARDO, Idaho, Aug. 6.—There is terror among the sheep herders in the mountain camps and many of them are leaving. About a month ago a herder was torn to pieces by a bear near Rock Flat, and recently another was a victim. Herman Tegler, herding for the Shorts company, was badly bitten and torn on a Fish Creek camp, twenty miles from here. He was awakened by a disturbance among the sheep and upon rising up in bed was struck on the head by a bear and made unconscious. When found he was badly mangled, bitten in the breast, arms and abdomen. Medical aid has been summoned to the camp. A reward will be offered by the sheep owners for the killing of the man-hunter.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

U.F.A. DIRECTORS MEET

Before this issue of The Guide reaches our readers the directors of the U.F.A. will have held their midsummer meeting, same having been called for Red Deer, on Tuesday, August 9. At this meeting several important matters will be discussed and settled, and a report of same will be sent to all unions at once. At the present time letters are being daily received, asking what steps the central purposes taking in the forthcoming elections. This is a matter which will be answered as soon as possible, and I would ask for the forbearance of all members till after the report of the meeting can be made known. It is impossible to forecast what the action will be, but as the Associations in the Eastern provinces have decided to keep out of the issue entirely and that no candidate shall be entitled to use the name of the Association in the fight, it is probable that such an action will find favor with the board here.

E. J. FREAM, Sec'y.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Hill Crest Union is now organized, and while it is starting off with a small membership all are very enthusiastic co-operators and strong believers in the Union, so that it will grow rapidly. The preliminary organization work was undertaken by Mr. Bowlus.

W. L. BUCHER, Sec'y.

Blackie, Alta.

Sunny Hill Union is progressing and the interest in the U.F.A. is steadily growing in this district. We are now working for a twice-a-week delivery of mail to and from the Barney post office. The present service is very unsatisfactory.

HARRY L. MILES, Sec'y.

Taber, Alta.

The members of Rathwell Union have been busy breaking, and therefore the attendance at the meetings has not been large enough to warrant us in coming to a decision on the co-operative store question. Good work is being done in this direction, however, and the idea we have advanced has met with a very favorable reception.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

Macleod, Alta.

The farmers of Sounding Creek District have organized under the name of Coronation Union, and have started out with a membership of twenty-six. All are very enthusiastic in the work of the U.F.A., and we are looking forward to having a good strong branch by the time the steel reaches the new town of Coronation.

W. E. FAIRBAIRN, Sec'y.

Sounding Creek, Alta.

Wolf Hill Union has endorsed the action of the Edmonton Board of Trade to exclude the negro. We are also in favor of the scrip and the C.P.B. tax resolutions. Our executive are preparing some pointers on the proposed Municipal Act which will be sent in at an early date.

GEO. G. GRAVES, Sec'y.

Hartshorn, Alta.

Castor has not been heard from very often, but we are working just the same, and now have 146 paid-up members. New members are coming in steadily, and the farmers seem to be getting alive to the value of our organization. We secured strychnine and formalin at reduced prices, getting same locally, and are now getting kerosene, machine oil and flour in the same manner, as well as 30,000 pounds of binder twine. At our last meeting we had a short discussion regarding the building of a farmers' elevator, and at our next meeting we expect to have a full dress rehearsal on this question. The crops are good in this district, and the farm-

ers are very optimistic at the present time.

IRVINE PICKLES, Sec'y.

Castor, Alta.

The farmers of Garden Plains have organized a local union with twelve members, and all are very enthusiastic in the work of the Association. We expect to at least double our membership at our next meeting, and from then on will add new members at every meeting.

CHAS. A. STANFIELD, Sec'y.

Garden Plains, Alta.

Duvernay-Brosseau is the name of the latest U.F.A. Union to report to the central, and the start has been made there with twenty-two members. More will be added at an early date.

AMBROSE GREY, Sec'y.

Brosseau, Alta.

Windy Ridge Union has placed orders for a supply of lumber for the use of the members at a considerable saving in local prices. We are moving slowly, but are doing good in securing most of our supplies on a co-operative plan. Our members are well satisfied so far.

M. E. BABKA, Sec'y.

Windy Ridge, Alta.

Rocky Coulee Union is in favor of a herd law to be operated by the municipal council, and that pounds should be established by the council in parts suitable to the district. We are also in favor of the nine township plan for the municipality. The secretary received instructions to take up the matter of having the loading platform at Granum increased to the standard size, as the present one is far too small to be of any use to us in loading our grain. The secretary introduced a resolution that section 23 of the constitution should be amended at the next annual convention to read \$2 instead of \$1, for membership in the Association, the reason being the extra money was necessary to carry on the work, but no action was taken on this resolution.

C. BLUNDEN, Sec'y.

Granum, Alta.

Altorado Union has secured quotations for cedar posts at a very reduced figure, and advantage has been taken of this tender. An order for a car of binder twine has also been placed. The proposed change in the local improvement district was discussed but no action taken. The negro immigration question was also discussed, and looking at it from all sides we do not agree with the Edmonton people in trying to stop them from coming into this country. We do not believe in encouraging them to come in, but once they are here, and unless undesirable as to character, we think they should be given a chance in this fair country of ours, and that their color alone should not make any difference.

H. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

Altorado, Alta.

Sundial Union has forwarded two resolutions for the consideration of the Unions in the Medicine Hat district. They are both of a very important nature, one dealing with the marketing of grain and the other with the political question. Both these resolutions will be submitted to the directors at the next meeting, and will then be sent out in accordance with the request made, if they meet with the approval of the board.

WHAT'S A FARMER?

They have shown me the Kasimir resolution and a note by "E.J.F." asking for discussion. Now, I want to get my hay in and I haven't time to talk, but I see that "E.J.F." wants to throw a search-light into the fog of mixed up ideas that has been blown over the subject. The first thing the Creator said was, "Let there be light," and we seem to want it

badly for we are still fogged at the first dimension. Now, the point on hand is that the king, or "Mr. Farmer," and nobody else, is the first dimension. It has been so ever since the world married and settled to work, and proved so time and again under heavy trial. It is high time we got to work on line-land-for "Hightoby" and his pals are ruling the road in that second dimension. Their faces and hands are all partly black and they make it tough work for simple folk to trade and travel on the King's highway. Kasimir's resolution is simple enough for a man on a galloping horse to read, but a lot of folk are taught to read and write who will never learn common sense or plain English, and it is about time for Kasimir to come along and tell them "it's just struck one." Everybody knows what a business man is, whether he runs a big general store on a corner or an agency in a third story back, a barber's shop across the way or just a sponging house for castaway sailors. The world uses all sorts and when there's a class for farmers I'm in it. It is a grand thing for Alberta to have a big union if its heart is strong enough to hold it together and wise enough to know what it wants. What I want to know is, if it is as Kasimir says? If so, I want to put in my dollar with the rest and help it along when the chance is handy. If not, there's a little chap starting in our township who'll sell your hay and produce at market rates and give you all the purchase money, or he'll sell you a saddle or a machine or bag of clean seed (and, mind, the last is none too common) at what they really cost. All he wants is a respectable living and he is earning that as well as anybody I know. If the union is a general philanthropic society with a mission to the heathen, well, sir, when I have a bit to spare I like to put it in the plate of a Sunday and I don't want to catch myself taking any out. So you see I'll try to mind my own business and that is all there is to it, as Mr. Trepolpen would say. Now I'll get to my hay, so I'll say good day.

JOHN FARMER.

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION

The following circular has been issued by the secretary of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts association to all the local improvement districts in the province:

"At a conference held recently in Edmonton between the executive of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts' association and Premier A. L. Sifton, minister of public works, it was conceded that owing to the rapid growth and expansion of the province much of the work now done by the provincial government for the local improvement districts must, in the near future, be assumed by the districts interested. A bill is now under consideration for the organization of rural municipalities which will confer greater freedom and also greater responsibilities in the matters of taxation and self government. The executive of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts' association requests from every local improvement district in the province an expression of opinion as to the most convenient and satisfactory approximate area for a rural municipality, whether nine or sixteen townships, having due regard in all cases to natural barriers and boundaries.

"A further expression of opinion is requested in the matter of taxation, whether a uniform acreage tax should be continued throughout a rural municipality or whether the various parcels of land throughout a municipality should be assessed according to their respective values and taxes levied at a rate on the dollar according to the final revised valuation. As matters of considerable importance to local improvement districts are occurring from time to time, it is of the greatest moment that each local improvement district in the province should affiliate with the association in order that a true expression of opinion may be obtained in regard to all questions of interest to the rural districts of the entire province, and also that by united

effort the best interests of this new and growing province may be advanced."

Note.—This circular deals with the same subject as Circular No. 7, which has been addressed to the local unions of the U.F.A., but it is unfortunate that the council did not make themselves a little clearer upon the subject of taxation, as it is feared that many will think the proposed change is one which will mean the taxation of improvements, when what was really suggested is the taxation of land values only, or a further application of the principles of single tax.—E.J.F.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

Under this head a letter from Mr. Nathorst appeared in the July 5 issue to which I take exception. I believe that the Farmers' Organization should be composed of actual farmers and not of every Tom, Dick and Harry who may sympathize with us. Sympathy is very nice and all right in its place but it will buy no bread and butter. Farmers, as a class, have interests apart from these other people mentioned by Mr. Nathorst and the battle for right and justice must be borne by the farmers themselves, who are interested personally, and not by other people. Sympathy never brought about any great world reforms but class interest. I know class distinction sounds bad to some people, but if it be an undeniable fact that classes exist, what then is the use of shutting our eyes to the fact? The laboring class of today, the proletariat, own nothing but their hands and brains which they must sell to the class who own the machinery. They have interests directly opposed to that class and must fight their battle themselves. The farming class have many things in common with the laboring class and still have different interests which they must fight to obtain themselves. Professional men and town merchants also have interests apart and often directly opposed to the farmers and will make poor fighting stock in a farmers' movement. If the farmers' organization is to be of any real benefit to the farmers it must be an earnest, real fighting class movement and not a sympathetic mutual admiration society. It is true enough, as Mr. Nathorst says, that some of these people have a better education than the men following the plow; but are we sure that they will use that education for the farmers' benefit or for their own? It is about time the farmers woke up and did their own fighting. A large number of the farmers' ills are caused by allowing these other sympathetic people to do their thinking and to represent them. We all know the old song and dance about these good professional people sympathizing with the farmers and being their friends before election, but what of them afterwards? Will the farmers never get sense? What are the farmers getting from the good lawyers and other fine people who are representing us in the provincial and Dominion Parliaments? Nothing! What can we expect from such people as Sir Melvin Jones? My advice to all the farmers' unions is this: Believe in yourselves and do your own kicking. Educate yourselves and be men. Don't trust your case to the sympathetic townsmen or professionals. A rough, everyday, common farmer with common sense, who knows what he and his class wants, who feels the oppression and injustice his class suffers from so-called upper class, such a man is much safer and a thousand times more desirable than any of the sympathetic professionals who have in the past misrepresented the farmers.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Raising and Spending Campaign Funds

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—If the men in charge of the party campaign chests could be hypnotized and compelled to give truthful answers to all questions put to them, an amazing story would be told to the people of Canada. If the list of contributors to the campaign funds were to be published the public would probably understand why the railway corporations, the bankers, the mergers and the manufacturers have so much influence with governments and oppositions, and why legislation desired by the interests passes so easily through Parliament, while bills which are designed to protect the rights of the public from injustice at the hands of these same interests arouse so much opposition that they seldom survive the ordeal. A great light, for instance, would probably be thrown on the fact that the bill to guarantee \$35,000,000 worth of C.N.R. bonds passed the House of Commons without a dissenting vote, after only a couple of hours discussion, while a day or two later a bill to compel railway companies to pay for cattle which they kill on the tracks failed to pass the House. But the men who handle the campaign funds are more likely to hypnotize other people than be hypnotized themselves, so that curiosity as to the exact contents of the "barrel" and the sources from which it comes is not likely to be satisfied. There are three campaign funds in this election, those of the Liberal party, the Conservative party, and the Canadian National League, the last named being a fund raised for the purpose of fighting reciprocity. An American newspaper reporter the other day approached Mr. Z. A. Lash, the president of the Canadian National League, and asked him who were the contributors to its funds. Mr. Lash, he says, looked at him in speechless amazement for about a minute and a half, and then gasped out, "That is an impudent question." And now the American reporter is going around asking why, if the Canadian National League is a patriotic organization, formed for the benefit of Canada, the contributors should wish to hide their philanthropic names from a grateful public. Of course, no one denies that there are large campaign funds administered from the headquarters of the political parties, and no one, who does not want to be considered as peculiar, denies that they are chiefly contributed by people who expect to get back all they put in, either in concessions which will enable them to recoup themselves by extra profits in their business taken out of the public, in titles or in some other way. Many of the large corporations contribute to both parties so as to be on the right side whoever wins the election, and the railway companies are generally understood to divide their gift in the proportion of 60 per cent. to the government and 40 per cent. to the opposition.

To Help Candidates

But wherever the funds come from, there are undoubtedly very large sums at the disposal of the parties. There will be candidates in the present contest who will pay their own election expenses and some who will have the whole cost of their campaign paid from headquarters. As a general thing candidates in the West are required to put up from \$1,000 to \$2,000 of their own money, another \$5,000 or \$10,000 being provided from the "barrel," according to necessity. The men for whose election this money is spent will not know where it comes from, except that it comes from the campaign fund, and they will not know where a great deal of it goes. They do know, however, that money does not grow on trees, and when they hear that the people in a certain settlement in their constituency, thirty miles from the nearest bar room, were plentifully supplied with liquor for a week before the election day, they will probably guess where some of the money went to. Of course, to have the help of the campaign fund a candidate must be nominated by his party convention; he must be the machine candidate, and when he comes to Ottawa, if he is loyal to the people who provided him with

the sinews of war, he will be a machine member; he will vote as the whips direct.

To those who are not aware of these facts, this may appear to be extravagant imagination, but those who have been in politics know it to be true. Members of Parliament have told the writer how they detest the position into which they are forced by this iniquitous system. "But what are we to do?" they ask. "The people expect that a lot of money will be spent during the election and surely they don't expect that it will come down from heaven."

GRAIN INSPECTORS FINED

Charles Thomas, W. J. Beirnes, Roland Matthews, Herbert Rampling, Edward Hatley and Matthew Elliott, the government grain inspectors, who, as announced in last week's Guide, were arrested for the theft of numerous articles from freight cars in the C.P.R. yards, where they were employed, pleaded guilty in the Winnipeg police court Saturday, August 5. On Monday they were sentenced as follows: Thomas, six years in the penitentiary; Beirnes, five years;

Rampling, Hatley, Elliott and Matthews, two months in jail. A fine of \$200 was imposed upon Solomon Ginsberg, guilty of receiving some of the stolen goods. The magistrate took into consideration the fact that Ginsberg could not speak English and seemingly acted in good faith.

As grain inspectors the men had access to the C.P.R. yards at all times, and took advantage of their positions to enter other cars than those authorized. Their peculations covered a number of years, and amounted to over \$15,000. The stolen articles ranged all the way from whiskey to gramophones, and included fur coats, perfumes, breakfast foods, shawls, butter, eggs, numerous articles of clothing and other staples.

Thomas and Beirnes were the leaders of the gang and statements made by the men showed that these two had led the others into the robberies. The magistrate read the leaders a severe lecture on the fact that they had wantonly turned their free access to the yards to a bad end, taking advantage not only of

the C.P.R., but of the government (that employed them).

The buildings for the University of Alberta, at Strathcona, have been completed, and the college paraphernalia is being moved in.

The electrical trust of the United States has dissolved, without recourse to the courts, upon orders of Attorney-General Wickersham.

Give the sow a movable house in the pasture just before farrowing time, as the youngsters will thrive on the grass. If she farrows in the fall the quiet of the pasture is just what she needs.

Where it is possible, it is best to defer selection of sow pigs for the breeding herd until they have made considerable growth.

It must be a good farm workman to whom the exclusive care of the hogs can be given. The master's eye should be upon them every day.



10¢

EVERYWHERE

GREAT WEST

CUT PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd, August 8, 1911)

Wheat.—Our wheat has taken a very heavy advance on the strength of black rust reports, which we fear now have come to have some foundation, as black rust has been found at several points in southern Manitoba. Real good weather for the next two weeks would work wonders, but bad weather, which seems to prevail, will without doubt cause severe damage. It is, therefore, very much a weather market now, as our wheat is above export.

The heavy shipments of the past week have put terminal stocks down to about 1,000,000 bushels under what they were a year ago. Altogether the situation looks strong and will continue so until better weather comes for the crop to ripen. Meantime, we can look for exceedingly nervous markets.

Oats.—Oats have also fluctuated and stocks have decreased likewise about a million bushels in the past week, owing to heavy shipments, and while the British people are not buying as readily as they did a while ago, we do not think oats should decline.

Barley.—The situation in barley is quite unchanged, although a little No. 3 barley in Fort William terminals was sold at 60 cents the other day, and No. 4 barley in store Fort William brought 53 cents.

Flax.—Flax has been strong but is weak today, and the demand seems pretty well gone.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending August 5)

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
C. P. R.	1085	1237	488
C. N. R.	552	831	150
G. T. P.	138	65	115

Total.....1775 2133 753

Disposition

Exporters East	100
Butchers East	580
Feeders East	151
Butchers West	20
Feeders West	189
Consumed locally	695
Exporters held over	40

Cattle

Last week's cattle market was for the most part a slow and draggy affair, but towards the latter end eastern demand strengthened and the previous week's prices were maintained. A hundred head of exporters went east, selling at the same price as butchers. Dealers state that they look for a steady improvement in the eastern trade which should at least hold our prices level. There is very little demand for stockers and feeders and it is best to leave these in the country for some time yet.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up .. \$4.50 to \$5.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up 3.75 " 4.25
Common to medium butcher heifers and steers .. 3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows .. 3.85 " 4.15
Medium cows .. 3.50 " 3.70
Canners .. 2.50 " 3.00
Best bulls .. 3.00 " 3.50
Common and medium bulls 2.50 " 2.75
Best stockers and feeders 3.75 " 4.25
Light stockers .. 3.25 " 3.50
Choice veal calves .. 6.00 " 7.00
Common to medium .. 5.00 " 5.50
Good to choice milkers and springers .. 35.00 " 45.00
Common to medium milkers and springers .. 20.00 " 30.00

Hogs

Hog prices show a betterment of a full fifty cents per cwt. in spite of a rather heavy run. Up until the latter end of the

week prices continued at the \$7.50 level, then an advance of a quarter was made and the first day of this week the price went to \$8, the best offered for some time.

Hog prices offered are:

Choice hogs	\$8.00
Rough sows	6.00 to 6.50
Stags	5.75 " 6.25

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market is in bad shape, the result of heavy shipments both from South St. Paul and from Western points that have glutted the market. The result has been a slump in sheep prices of one dollar per cwt. Lamb prices have remained stationary.

Sheep and lamb prices quoted are:

Choice lambs	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Best killing sheep	4.50 " 5.00

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are level with last week. Receipts are not excessive and the demand is fair.

Fancy dairy	19c. to 20c.
No. 1 dairy	17c.
Good round lots	14½c. " 15c.

Eggs

Eggs are still bringing 21 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg. The cooler weather is making some improvement in the matter of shrinkage. Price is subject to candling.

Potatoes

The new crop is moving in first rate shape and prices are down to ninety cents per bushel, Winnipeg.

Milk and Cream

Prices are unchanged from last week, as follows:

Sweet cream, per lb. butter fat	25c.
Cream for butter-making purposes, per lb., butter fat	19c.
Sweet milk, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50

Live Poultry

The abattoirs offer prices even with last week, as follows:
Broilers, not over 2½ lbs. .. 15c.
Fowl .. 10c. to 12c.
Ducks .. 12c.
Geese .. 12c.
Turkeys .. 12c. to 13c.

Hay

The hay market is in a very unsatisfactory state, the result of heavy receipts of loose hay in wagon lots from nearby points. Today, August 8, dealers were asking the below quoted price for No. 1 Wild hay but there were few if any purchasers. The following prices are quoted on track, Winnipeg:

No. 1 Wild hay	\$7.50 to \$8.00
No. 1 Timothy	\$12.00 " 13.00
No. 2 Timothy	10.00

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Upland	15.00
Timothy,	16.00 " 18.00

Oats

Best Feed	36c to 40c
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Butter

Choice Dairy	20c to 25c
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Eggs

Strictly fresh	22c to 25c
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Potatoes

New, per bushel	50c
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Poultry

Springers, each	30c to 35c
Fowl per pound	18c
Ducks	15c
Geese	15c
Turkeys	20c

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.75 to \$5.00
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	5.00 " 6.50
Lambs	5.00 " 6.50
Calves	4.00 " 5.00
Sheep	5.00 " 5.50

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 2	94½	94½	99½	
Aug. 3	96½	96½	101	
Aug. 4	98	97½	102½	
Aug. 5	97½	96½		
Aug. 7	100½	99½	103½	
Aug. 8	99½	99½	103½	

Oats

Aug. 2	37½	37½		
Aug. 3	38½	38½		
Aug. 4	38½	38½		
Aug. 5	38½	38		
Aug. 7	38½	38½		
Aug. 8	38½	37½		

Flax

Aug. 2	185			
Aug. 3	187			
Aug. 4	187			
Aug. 5	192			
Aug. 7	193			
Aug. 8	190			

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Aug. 7.—Receipts at the Montreal stockyards, west end market, were 1,300 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 750 hogs and 275 calves. For the week 3,555 cattle, 2,400 sheep and lambs, 1,900 hogs and 750 calves. Prices were about 25 cents per 100 lbs. lower on cattle today. Choice steers sold at \$5.55; good butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common \$4.50. Cows, best quality, \$4.50; common, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Sheep sold for \$3.75 and lambs at \$6.00. Hogs brought from \$7.25 to \$7.75, though it was almost impossible to sell heavy hogs. Calves brought all the way from \$3 to \$10.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

August 5

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	\$1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 800 bus. to arrive	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, new	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars, new	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.02½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.01
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Winter wheat, 1 car	.95½
No. 2 Winter wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1,300 bus.	.97
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, new	.41½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, new	.41½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.41½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.40½
No. 3 White oats, 5,000 bus. to arr.	.41
No. 4 White oats, 1 car	.40½
No. 3 oats 1 car	.40
No. 1 rye, 7 cars	.80
No. 2 rye, 7 cars	.80
No. 2 rye, 1 car, f.o.b.	.80½
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bus.	.80
No. 3 rye, part car	.78½
No. 4 barley, 2 cars, new	.98
No. 4 barley, 1 car, new	.99
No. 4 barley, 1 car, new, thin	.90
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.99
No. 4 barley, part car	1.01
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.90
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.93
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.94
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car, new	.88
No. 2 Feed barley, 2 cars, new	.80
Sample barley, 1 car, smutty	.98
Sample barley, 6 cars	1.03
Sample barley, 4 cars	.92
Sample barley, part car, old	.82
Sample barley, 1 car, new	.75
Sample barley, 100 sacks, old	.82
No. 1 Flax, 1 car, new	2.10½

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on August 4, was 3,920,920.10 as against 4,497,001.50 last week, and 2,992,873.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,229,125; last year, 681,916. The amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	1,512.50	15,712.00
No. 1 Nor.	1,440,451.40	959,625.00
No. 2 Nor.	1,212,610.50	952,872.00
No. 3 Nor.	566,463.20	442,342.30
No. 4	183,171.40	89,195.10
No. 5	58,371.30	49,054.00
Other grades	458,338.20	484,072.40

3,920,920.10 2,992,873.20

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 C.W.	290,411.22	209,465.06
No. 2 C.W.	1,623,742.04	2,404,554.20
No. 3 C.W.	72,790.02	494,520.05
Mixed	10,779.24	5,973.22
Other grades	469,713.08	3,437,740.05
Barley	223,307.00	375,456.00
Flax	128,130.00	34,822.00

Shipments

	1911	1910
Oats	1,276,974	180,643
Barley	45,042	3,297
Flax	13,500	

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from AUG. 2 to AUG. 8, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. Re
Aug. 2	96	94½	92	86½	80½	72½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..
3	97½	96½	94	87	81	72½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
4	98	97	95½	88	81	73	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	37½	..	..	..	..
5	98	96	94½	87½	81	73	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
7	101½	98½	97½	89½	81	73	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
8	99½	97½	96½	88½	81	73	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	59½	..	..	..



PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES

THE MOST PERFECT METHOD of Clothes Making Yet Devised

CLOTHES, to fit perfectly, MUST be made to measure. The old-fashioned Ready-Made Clothes are all made to fit AVERAGE types, not REAL men. That's why they don't fit YOU. PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES are NOT Ready-Made. They are cut to your exact measurements BEFORE they are made up. Our new method makes this possible. It is the most perfect method of Clothes Making yet devised.

PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES give you all the advantages of Custom tailoring at HALF the expense. The materials used are of the highest grade procurable. They are sold direct to YOU at wholesale prices, and are GUARANTEED to be the best value in Canada today at from \$10.00 to \$15.00—worth \$13.50 to \$20.00.

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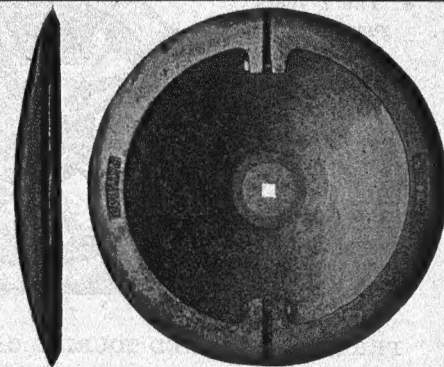
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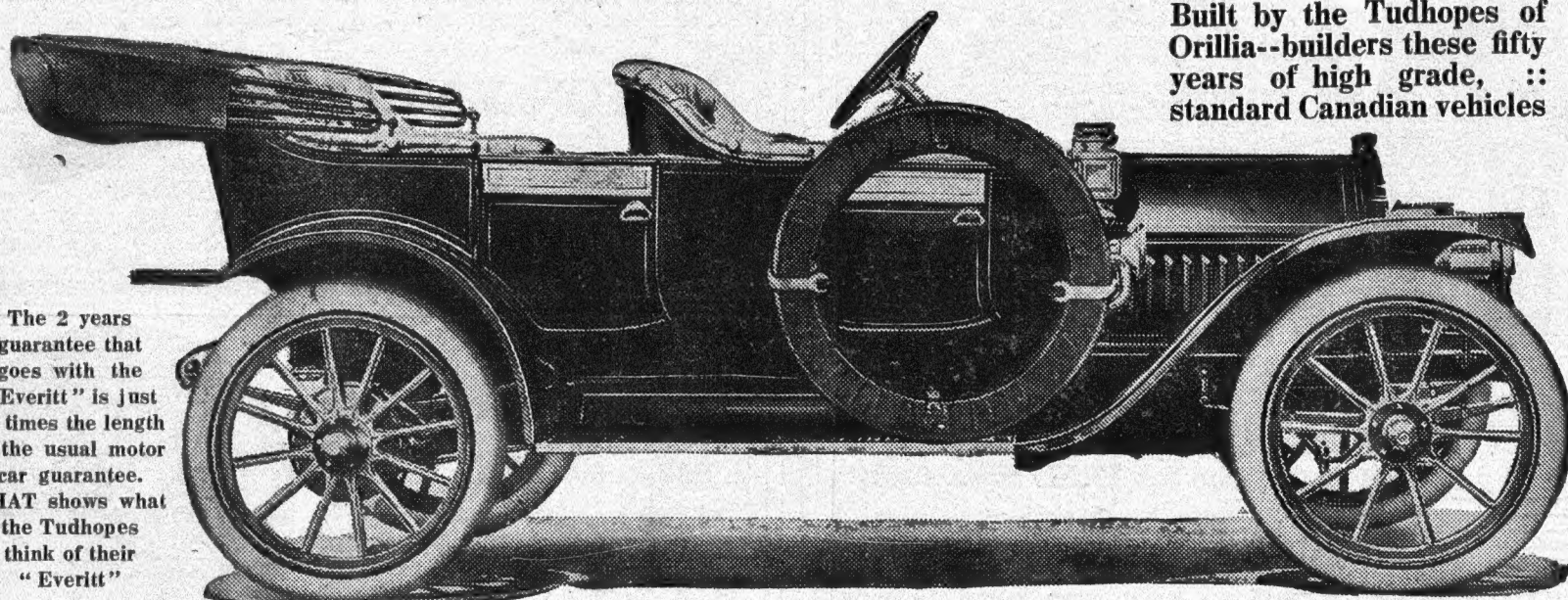
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Every country dweller NEEDS an automobile. Needs it so much that it is poor economy to go without. Farmers have learnt this in Kansas. In Canada the automobile is doubly valuable.

Emergencies, such as calls for the doctor—or for repair parts during harvest, can be quickly taken care of. Auctions, stock sales and the markets for fifty miles around, are available for the farmer with a car. Few horses may be kept. The farmer with a car can do more in a day. He saves time mornings in milk deliveries to the cheese factories, and evenings in going to post office or store. Sons stay on the farm—with a car, because they can enjoy town life in the evenings and still live in the country. The most dependable car for out-of-town use is the "EVERITT."

The "EVERITT" is a Simple, Complete, Understandable, Faithful Machine with Few Ills to Cure

In the "EVERITT" at \$1,450, you get a \$3,000 grade of material and construction, with the wear and strength of a costly car.

Owing to the few and simple parts, easy to understand, the actual cost of the complete car is what it is—low. Not by skimping quality, but by reducing complexity of parts, is

the "EVERITT" possible at \$1,450.

Every part of the "EVERITT" is made from best quality metal, and the important working parts are made true to 1-1000th of an inch. The whole car fits together true to a hairbreadth, and two "EVERITT" cars may be taken apart and rebuilt with interchanged parts into two perfect cars.

This is important to you, because your "EVERITT" will not get "rickety" or rattly. It is too exactly and perfectly fitted together. As a result, you get long wear in a vibration-proof construction. You cannot get a better built car.

The "EVERITT" Motor is the Easiest to Take Care of—in Fact, It Cares for Itself

In the "EVERITT" we build a motor unique in strength and simplicity. It is made to prevent motor troubles, and to keep itself right. It removes the last objection to a doubting car-buyer, for any owner can keep it running with very little study.

Motors are driven by a gas explosion in each cylinder driving the shaft attached to a crank-case which holds the shaft bearings. You will understand how the explosion tends to tear the cylinder loose from its attachment to the crank-case instead of actually turning the shaft. This is the cause of trouble in every type of motor, except the "EVERITT,"

because any "give" puts valves, pistons, etc., out of line, and 50 per cent. or more of your power is wasted.

But in the "EVERITT" all the cylinders and the crank-case itself are made in one solid piece. There can be no "give," and consequently every moving part keeps perfect alignment as long as the car itself lasts. Your "EVERITT" runs right, because every bearing is in its true position. This applies to the valve action especially, which is timed perfectly.

The motor is as simple as it is sure, and perfect in action. This is a great consideration in a car for country use. "EVERITT" simplicity makes the motor easy to understand. Every part is also easily accessible and individually adjustable.

The "EVERITT" Carries More, Costs Less for Running, Gives Long Service

The "EVERITT" is built for a life-time of hard service on country roads, by men who know Canadian climate and road conditions. We know how well the "EVERITT" is built, because it is not an "assembled" car—every part, including the car body, is built into the "EVERITT" in Orillia. No other Canadian-made car has this advantage.

The "EVERITT" has stronger wheels, axles and side frames, with

a bigger tonneau—roomier, with wider seats.

The "EVERITT" is not a heavy car—its 2,000 parts weigh less than the 4,000 parts of other cars, yet they are not one whit less strong. Our reputation depends on the strength of the "EVERITT." So be sure we watch that. But by saving unnecessary weight we make sure of these three important things: 1, lessened tire wear; 2, lessened gasoline consumption; 3, lessened wear and friction on the whole car.

You get more mileage and greater carrying capacity for the price than in any other car. In the "EVERITT" your dollar gets you the most it can buy in all the service essentials you should look for in your car.

Do You Still Hesitate About Getting a Farm Car?

Look at it as the Kansas people did. Practically every farm there has an automobile. It cuts out the need for one or two extra horses, which are idle in winter. This means \$100 or \$200 saved in feed every year.

This saving does not work out with a "cheap" machine, a non-dependable car, a car that needs repairs. It does work out for you with the "EVERITT."

Above all, the pleasures of safe, trouble free, inexpensive motoring are yours, in full measure, with the "EVERITT."

**Write us for the "EVERITT" Catalogue to-day
Get demonstration from nearest branch house or dealer.**

The Catalogue will tell you more particularly about the car, and how well it is built. Remember the extra market you can reach, the time and money you save, the speedy transaction of country business it permits, and the comfort and sociability it adds to your life.
These are great benefits. Let us hear from you. A post card will do.

Tudhope Motor Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont.

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